PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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RICHEST IN CREAM.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,425.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1908. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
6-30 P.M.				
30th May	ORIENTAL	5824	INDIA	7911
6th June	PERSIA	7951		
13th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
20th "	OCEANA	6610		
27th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6522
4 th July	BOTHE	7913		
11th "	CALEDONIA	7358	MOOLTAN	9671
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294		
25th "	CALEDONIA	7358	CHINA	7913
1st Aug	ARABIA	7503		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7358	MOLDAVIA	9650

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transfer to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected against all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June 1908.
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. "
SYRIA	5,328	Schmitz	8th Aug. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Allland	3rd Sept. "
DJEMNAH	5,696	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Pavillon	29th "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	26th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

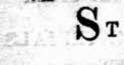
RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SALAZIE	4,147	Allland	19th June 1908.
DJEMNAH	5,696	Boyer	17th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	14th August "

For further Particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,885	Mancini	19th June 1908
D. BALDUINO	4,540	Maganini	19th July 1908
R. RUBATTINO	4,540	Mancini	19th Aug 1908.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 800	Rs. 345	Rs. 141
Return tickets available for 6 months	" 900	" 375	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 870; 2nd Class Rs. 660. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS
are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pelone	17th June 1908.
ISCHIA	4,000	G. Bellino	17th July 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pelone	17th Aug 1908

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 145, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

For further particulars, apply to—
G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT.
No. 36, HORNBY ROAD.

NOTICE

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI. (direct.)
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
DWARKA	1,695	Thur.	4th June 9 a. m.
LINGA	2,170	Fri.	29th May 6 a. m.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,810 tons, on MONDAY, 1st June calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Dwarakra, Gutch-Mandvie, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingja, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHIRE (Weekly).
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th June calling (for Main and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Bunch, also taking Passengers and cargo on bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.
S. S. "VADALA," 1,334 tons, sailing on or about 8th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
28th May, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4,896	P. Radonich	1st June 1908.
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st July 1908.
F FERDINAND	6,346		1st August 1908.
PERSIA	5,395	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908.
AFRICA	4,896	P. Radonich	1st October 1908.
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov, 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* TRIESTE	5092	S. Chumak	23rd July 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 9 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	8150	G. Borgugliau	24th June 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
Regular service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
*REICHSTAG	2100	Ihle	19th May
KANZLER	3000	Michelsen	8th June.
*KAISER	2800	Von-Holdt	19th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also Cargo and Passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—
A. STRANDES,
Agent,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 19TH MAY, 1908.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,
From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	440	704	353	528	330	495
Port Said	460	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	579	926	496	770	439	649
Liverpool	605	968	517	792	463	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*990	499	809
Karachi	44	"	40	"	22	"

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,033, Rs. 845 and Rs. 721, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—
SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Marseilles
City of Benares	..	.....	May 29	.....	June 11
*City of Calcutta	..	May 22	June 18	.....	July 10
City of Karachi	..	June 4	.....	June 22	July 6
†Trafford Hall	..	June 22	July 15	July 10	July 26
City of Paris	..	July 13	...	July 31	Aug. 16
City of Manchester	..	July 10	....	Aug. 6	Aug. 24
Morton Hall	..	Aug. 6	Aug. 21	.....	Sept. 7
City of Calcutta	..	Aug. 22	.....	Sept. 9	Sept. 25
City of Karachi	..	Sept. 9	.....	Sept. 26	Oct. 12
Trafford Hall	..	Oct. 12	.....	Oct. 29	Nov. 14
City of Glasgow	..	Oct. 18	.....	Nov. 5	Nov. 21
City of London	..	Nov. 7	.....	Nov. 25	Dec. 11
Morton Hall	..	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	.....	Dec. 22
City of Calcutta	..	Nov. 29	.....	Dec. 14	Dec. 30 1909
City of Karachi	..	Dec. 15 1909	.....		Dec. 31
Trafford Hall	..	Jan. 10	.....		Jan. 26	Feb. 11

§ * Will not call at Marseilles, but sails for Plymouth direct. † Sails from Bombay, not Karachi.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

Messrs. R. J. REYNELL & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1864, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for marketing of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. All ordinary orders are executed to far the export.

WESTMINSTER STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS, "REYNELL, LONDON."

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... ,, 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Sir SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
Sir J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
Sir FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSHETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Heorjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 5 per half-year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
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FOR INDIA

MARCKS' SHORT "FIVE FEET" GRANDS

MARCKS' SHORT "FIVE FEET" GRANDS

Rs. 985

Are Ideal pianos for the climate of India and are best for small bungalows and flats.

Rs. 985.

RIGHT PRICE
A grand piano at the price of a cottage.
RIGHT PIANO.
From the Musician's point of view.
RIGHT TONE.
And most sympathetic.
RIGHT PITCH
Always for singing or playing.
RIGHT TOUCH
No fatigue felt after hours of use.
RIGHT QUALITY
For durability and reliability.

MARCKS' SHORT "FIVE FEET" GRANDS

MARCKS' SHORT "FIVE FEET" GRANDS

Rs. 985

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LET your choice of a TYPEWRITER be in favour of a VISIBLE WRITER, a good Manifolder and one which will not easily get out of order.

The OLIVER Typewriter

MUST be the Machine of your choice. ITS VISIBLE WRITING Feature, great manifolding Power and Reliability have made it the SUCCESS that it is.

THERE can be no doubt about it.

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13-15, HORNBY ROW BOMBAY.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Gray Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 2-8

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,
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CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH. SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

DUNLOP TYRES

INDIAN MOTORISTS
when specifying Tyres will do well to remember

THE LONGEVITY OF BRITISH-MADE DUNLOPS.

"OVER 14,000 MILES."

"THE AUTOCAR" says:

"There is no doubt that in their studded tyre the Dunlop Company have a really good article. So far as our experience goes—and it has been very considerable—we have driven on bad under our direct personal observation cars which have covered over 14,000 miles

ON STEEL-STUDDED DUNLOP TYRES.

14,800 MILES ON A HEAVY CAR.

MR. STANLEY NEAL, of Balham, S.W., who owns a 22 h.p. Minerva, writes on February 22nd, 1908:—

"To help others in their decision as to which is the best tyre, I should like to give my experience. I think that a cover that can run 14,800 miles fitted to a heavy car has every possible recommendation behind it."

He refers to an 875 x 105 tyre of the DUNLOP GROOVED NON-SLIPPING PATTERN.

Send for List of Revised Prices.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

LIPTONS PICKLES.

PREPARED IN OUR OWN FACTORY.
ASSORTED CASES OF THREE DOZEN.
PINTS, PATENT STOPPERED GLASS BOTTLES.

Assortment.
12 MIXED PICKLES. 3 PICALILLI 6 CAULIFLOWER.
3 FINE GHERKINS. 3 WALNUTS 6 ONIONS.

PRICE PER CASE OF 3 DOZEN.
28 Rupees 8 annas.

No Charge for Packing, Placed Free on Rails, or Free Wharf, Bombay.
Cash with Order or V. P.

WHOLESALE SUPPLIES.
14, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
NICOLL ROAD, KARACHI.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 2,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,250,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA, LD.

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.
Branches and Agencies in all the Principal places throughout INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 25,00,000
Divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND
Over Rs. 14,00,000.
Working Funds exceed Rs. 60 Lacs.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. COY.

I HEREBY give NOTICE that I am proceeding to Europe and have appointed Mr. R. DE CALO, to act as Agent to this Company, from the 27th instant.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General

BOMBAY, THE 26TH MAY, 1908.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of FIFTY TONS per mensem of each or all of the undermentioned descriptions of waste required for cleaning purposes. Tenderers are required to send at least 20 lbs. of the description of waste they offer to supply and quote rates per hundredweight including all charges delivered into wagons at station of despatch and at the same time state what quantities of each description of waste they are prepared to supply per mensem. It must be understood that in the event of any of the material requiring selection after delivery all quantities rejected after sorting will be burnt on the stores premises and will not be returned to the suppliers, the cost of labour incurred in sorting will also be deducted from the supplier's bill.

Tenders sealed and marked "Tenders for WASTE" must reach the office of the CHIEF STORE-KEEPER, North-Western Railway, Lahore, not later than 1-30 P.M., on 22nd June 1908.

Cotton waste ordinary or Punjabi.
Hard Mill Waste.
Hessian thread waste.

The Railway does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of a tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, N.-W. Ry.,
Nanlakha, dated 20th May, 1908.

NOTICE.

THE following draft Notification issued by the Government of Bombay is published for general information.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 13TH MAY, 1908.

No. 42.—The following draft Notification is published for general information. Persons who have objections to urge to it are requested to communicate them in writing to the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, on or before the 15th June 1908.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884 (VII of 1884), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Governor in Council is pleased to amend the Rules made under the said Act to regulate the making of surveys of steam-ships at the Port of Bombay and published in the Government notification specified in the margin, as from time to time amended, as follows, namely :—

No. 8, dated 30th January, 1885, at page 76 of the Bombay Government Gazette for 1885, Part I.

(1) The following new rule shall be added as No. 14-A. namely :—

"14-A. The fees for the survey of steam-ships for docking certificates shall be as follows :—

Fee for survey in dry dock of a steam-ship holding a certificate of survey issued under the authority of a British Indian Government, by the Board of Trade, London, or a British Colonial Government. ...	Rs. 15 0 0
In any other case a fee equal to a three months' fee for a Certificate of Survey.	
Fee for Certificate	Rs. 3 0 0

N.B.—No fee shall be payable for an intermediate inspection in dry dock of a vessel having a certificate of survey in force issued by the Government of Bombay, provided a docking certificate is not required."

(2) In rule 15 after word and figures "Rule 13" the word, figures and letter "or 14-A" shall be inserted.

By order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council,

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Acting Secretary to Government.

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WILL COMMENCE IN
The Bombay Gazette
IN JUNE.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

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TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. J. S. Mody & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the Bank of Bombay, in Elphinstone Circle, Fort, above Mr. Jehangir Bomonji Petit's Office, valuable and artistic design household furniture by Roberts, Devjee Canjee and others, such as dining table, large mirror sideboard, chairs, marble-topped tables and teapoys, cabinets, suite of cushioned sofas and chairs, rocking chairs, book and hat-stands, whatnots, screens, iron and brass bedsteads with horse hair mattresses, mirror single and double almirahs, dressing and washhand tables, iron folding easychairs, clothes baskets, rich glass and crockeryware, platedware by Reed and Barton and Elkington, pictures, lamps, table ornaments, Rose's cottage piano, knitting machine, ship model, baba go-cart, plants, etc., etc., the property of the late Mr. E. D. Smith.

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J. S. MODY AND CO.
BOMBAY, 29TH MAY, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
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SALE OF TEAKWOOD.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Stores, near Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy's bungalow, behind Sir J. J. Hospital, Mazagon, the following :—

By order of Mr. Comer Abdulla Latib and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Fakir Mahomed Peerbhai :—

A lot of Teakwood scantling, sizes 4 by 6, 5 by 6, 8 by 8, 10 by 8, 9 by 9 and 10 by 10, 6 by 10 feet.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within four days from the day of sale at purchaser's expense.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Madan Street, and are now located at 3, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 497, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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FURNISHED FLAT TO LET, for June only, Apollo Bunder, Light and Fans. Reasonable Rent. Apply Box No. 1149, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

FOR PLEASURE TRIPS to Elephanta Caves, Harbour Excursion, Towing, &c., always available fast powerful Steam Launch. Apply, P. NASARWANJI & Co., 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—BAY GELDING, rising 9, very quiet and gentle, would suit Lady. Only HUBOFEANS need apply. 117 GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whose we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 5, Mofussil Rs. 7 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St. (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 6 (including Supplements).

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 3, Green Street, Fort.

LIFE INSURANCE.—CANVASSERS WANTED, by the National Indian Coy., Liberal terms to Experienced Agents. Apply, W. BURN MAUNDER, Chief Representative, 3 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

LAWN-MOWERS.—Patent Excelsior Imperial pattern, from 8 to 30 inches, Garden Tools, Knives and Scissors and all Garden Sundries.—PALMER and Co. Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MUNSHI is prepared to give LESSONS in Hindustani and Gujarathi to European Ladies and Gentlemen. Long experience, Excellent testimonials. "MUNSHI," care of Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robey & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 90 lbs. Can put off work owing to change to Municipality. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 1 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 80. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 402, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SOAPS.—Highly Perfumed Toilet Soaps just unpacked—Violet de Parme, Oatmeal, White Rose, Carnation, Peach, Bitter, Milk, Lily, etc., etc., from 3 as. per cake and upwards.—PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 124, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 3, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay."

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"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Re. 1-8 per annum inclusive of postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE ON FRIDAY, 29TH MAY, AT 11 A.M. (S. T.)

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, next to the Share Bazaar, Apollo Street, Fort, hotel furniture such as dining table and chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, drawingroom sofas and chairs, marble-toppped tables and teapoys, wooden bedsteads, cupboards, chest-of-drawers, dressing, washhand and writing tables, lamps, glass door cupboards, glassware, crockeryware, etc.

The above is on view.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th Instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Mahomed Building, 1st floor, Hornby Road, Fort, opposite Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhai's Institution, the valuable teakwood and blackwood office and household furniture, such as American roll-top office table with master-key, office chairs, writing tables, with arm and without arm chairs, sample tables, pigeon-hole, cupboards, 3 Smith typewriters in good working order, screens, easychairs, drawingroom sofas and chairs, teapoys, carpets, almirahs, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, chest-of-drawers, etc., the property of Dr. Sanden and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE at 11 a.m. (S.T.) sharp, on SATURDAY, 30th May.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Edward House, ground floor, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Saluting Battery, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table and chairs, mirrored side board, dinner waggon, drawing-room sofas and chairs, marble-topped tables, and teapoys, side and corner cabinets, bedsteads, single and doubled mirror door almirahs, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, chest-of-drawers, partition screen, made to order, sweet-toned cottage piano by Rose and Co., carved chiffonniers, glassware, crockeryware, plated ware, windproof lamps, etc., the property of Mrs. Booker.

The property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Land's End House, Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, several valuable pieces of French polished teakwood and blackwood furniture by Wimbridge and Roberts, &c., consisting of elegant large size sideboard, dinner waggons, side and pier table, chiffonniers, cabinets, sofa tables, iron single and child's cots, marble-topped dressing and washband tables, Indian carpets, incandescent gas chandeliers and lamps, China matting, &c., the property of James Begbie, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

ON SUNDAY, the 31st inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Kavarana's Building, Princess Street, opposite the Wadia's fire temple, Chandanwady, the stock-in-trade of Bombay General Stores, consisting of rolled gold jewellery, porcelain figures, mechanical toys, cutlery, platedware, dolls, umbrellas, vases, plate glass show cases, and sliding cupboards, gas lamps, etc.

The above is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 1st Prox., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following :—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easychairs, writing, dressing and washband tables, hats and book-stands, cupboards, almyrahs, chest-of-drawers, Revolving top office table.

35 volumes Encyclopædia Britannica, 10th Edition, with revolving Book case.

By order of the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Khatisahai, alias Assobai, widow of Bapoo alias Monia, consisting of gold ornaments such as putlies, bangles, neck chain, kantha, ear-rings, nose-rings, watch chain, rings and other silver ornaments, watch, &c.

AT 3 P.M.

Several gent's Bicycles by different makers :—
1 rubber-tyred light Victoria.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Rabel Motor Car, with 4 seats, 12. H. P., 4 Cylinders, complete, in perfect order.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver appointed of the estate of Bamji Govindji :—
1 Shigram.

Auction sale of large quantity of Grey and White Piece-Goods, Long Cloth, Jaconets, Mills, etc.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Bhavandas alias Bhagvandas Narandas, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 1st June, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), a large quantity of a long cloth of different quality and number, mulls, nansook, ja

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 18, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unserviceable Municipal Stores.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m.(B.T.),at the Parel Road Workshop, behind the Crawford Market, sell a large quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of empty wooden cases, W. I. drums, W. I. scrap bolts, and nuts, empty kerosine oil tins, mortar ghumellas, road watering carts, iron scrap, type bars, water tanks, cart gun metal scrap, empty casks, W. I. tubes and pipes, leather scrap, canvas and rubber hose, deal wood empty cases, empty drums, old records, etc., etc.

SALE ON SATURDAY, the 30th instant.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 8, Gymkhana chamber, opposite the European Gymkhana, Fort, the very valuable and artistic design household furniture by Robert, Benjamin and Breslauer, also richly carved furniture, extra large elaborately carved fret works, partition screen in 3 pieces, dining table and chairs sideboard, dumbwaiters, jail-made carpets, cloth and gown-press, almirah with Chubb's lock, drawing-room suite, in 10 pieces, lined silk tapestry, Robert-made book-cases, table and sled-top teapoys, chiffonnier and handsome cabinets, corner stands, ottoman Signapore double cane furniture and jail-made carpets, bead chicks, table and hanging lamps, standard hall lamps, Persian carpets and rugs, easychairs, rich glass and crockeryware, rich platedware by Reed and Barton and Walker and Hall, fancy clocks, large ice-box with refrigerator, real fire and burglar-proof Chubb's safe on stand with Chubb's lock and key, combination dressing and washhand-tables, pasteur filter, spoon and fork cases, large salvers, iron bed-steads, lot of books, rich ornaments and flower-vases, stove, cooking utensils, nearly new ebonised cottage piano by Rose and Co., in excellent condition and good order, fancy vases, Doulton ware, marble clock, leather-lined sofa and figures, tabe perambulator, window chicks with spring, phonograph, &c., &c., the property of E. Walrond Bryant, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office Shigram, in very good order.
1 second-hand strong rubber-tyred Victoria, in good order.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 English-built dogcart with a black pony and harness.

The property of a gentleman gone home—
1 handsome strong dark bay Arab horse, 14-3, 7 years old, paid Rs. 1,000 last year and a single-seated brougham, in very good order.

AUCTION SALE of Cotton Piece Goods and Bicycles.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:

Ex. S.S. "Trafford Hall."

J.S.—No. 15 to 17—3 bales cotton piece-goods.

By order of the concerned on account and risk of Messrs. Motiwala Bros.

Ex. S.S. "Colaba."

M. B. M. B. & Co.—No. 1 to 2—3 cases bicycles.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW with outhouses at Bandora Hill, Byramji Jijibhoy Road.

Under instructions from and by the order of Mr. Kermall Jan Mahomed, the sole executor of the last will and testament of Mr. Framjibhoy Jan Mahomed, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, deceased, and the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 128 of 1908, in the High Court of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SUNDAY, the 31st day of May, 1908, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the premises, at Bandora, the undermentioned property :—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land with the bungalow, outhouses, &c., standing thereon, situate on Bandra Hill, near Byramji Jijibhoy Road in Bandra, in Taluka Salsette, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 8,268 square yards or thereabouts and particularly denoted as plot No. 204A in a certain register deposited with the Collector of Thana, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Mr. Dinsha Cooverji Pundole, on or towards the West by a common passage and beyond it partly by the vacant land belonging to Mr. Merwanji H. Dubash and partly by the property of Mr. Jalbhoy Ardasir Sett, and on or towards the South by the property of Mr. W. Bullock, and on or towards the North by a common road, which said premises are now in the occupation of Mrs. Shirinbai Manchorji Cama for the Parsi Convalescent Home.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee Rustim Mehta and Co., solicitors, at No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Coal.

ON MONDAY, the 1st June next, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at New Tank Bunder and Clarke Bunder, on account of the concerned:

Ex. S.S. "Garscube."

About 5,800 tons of Bengal coal.

A deposit 25 per cent. will be required at the time sale.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Intestate and Serviceable Properties and Arms, &c.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market, a quantity of unclaimed intestate and unserviceable properties and arms, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

ON SATURDAY, the 6th proximo, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 41, Marine Lines, opposite the Officers' Mess, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, plain and carved, made to order, dining, drawing, bedroom and office furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, large sideboards and dumbwaiters, also drawingroom English furniture, drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, drawingroom large size cabinets, glass door almyrahs, chest-of-drawers, handsome flowervases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, marble-top dressing and washhand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussel's carpets, etc., etc., the property of P. B. Haigh, Esq., I.C.S., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND AT LONAOLA.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 348 of 1899.

Keshrinath Gopinath and others..... Plaintiffs
vs.
Dhondnais Sitnath and others..... Defendants

Under instructions of Messrs. Khunderao Moroji and Dattatraya L. Vaidya, the Special Commissioners, appointed herein by the Consent Order, dated the 23rd day of July, 1906, and by virtue of the Consent Decree passed herein on the 22nd day of November, 1907, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 7th day of June, 1908, at the hour of 6 p.m. (S.T.), put up for Sale by Public Auction, on the premises, the property hereunder mentioned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Lonavla in the Poona district, on or near the road from Bombay to Poona, being plot No. 6 and containing by admeasurement 8,000 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows—On or towards the East by a passage and plot No. 10, on or towards the West by a passage and beyond that partly by the property belonging to the late Mr. Keshinath Trimbak Talang, and partly by the property of the late Mr. Bai Mangesh Wagle, on or towards the North by a passage and beyond that the property of the late Mr. Waman Ahajee Modak, and on or towards the South by the property of Govind Wamdeo Kamatkar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, attorneys for the Special Commissioners, at their Office, at 11, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29TH MAY, 1908.

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Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
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With 18 Years' Practical Experience,

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SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD PCISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD	AND
DISEASES,	SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' "—June 15, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

VARIETY IN BREAD

Just think of
Cottage Loaf
Pan Bread
Milk Bread
Spiced Bread
Paisley Rolls
Milk Bread Twists
Little Dinner Loaves

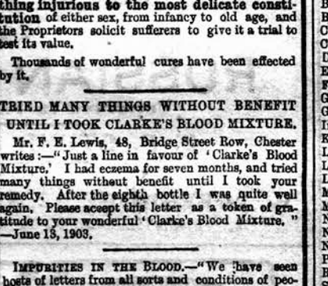
All so easily made with

'Paisley Flour'
(TRADE MARK).

¶ This sure raising powder is used mixed one part with about eight parts of ordinary flour.

¶ It is more reliable than yeast and baking powder and much simpler to use.

¶ Recipes in each tin for above bread, and many cakes, scones, etc.



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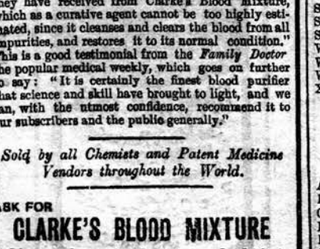

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All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restores Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary Men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes Business men, and all engaged in mental occupation.

In Neurasthenia and in old age the effects of these Pearls are specially marked.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve, and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2-0 per Bottle of 40 Pills.

Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda writes that :—" Prof. James Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two more bottles of it."

P. Shankar Dass, Medical Officer, Patur, Akola, writes that :—Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls completely cured a woman suffering from hysteria although she was given up as hopless.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
145-1 MARKET, BOMBAY, No. 2.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line Steamer Clan Urquhart, 3,757 tons, Captain J A Macpherson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow via Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H McDearmed, arrived in harbour on the 27th May with a general cargo, 7 cabin and 240 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr F Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Highflyer ...Capt Hickly .....R Navy
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook..Comdr Balfour .....R F Marine
H M S Proserpine ...James .....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 28.

Abbotsford...2352 Scroggie .....Bombay & Co
Alavi .....2324 Flium-Hill .....B & P S N Co
Auchendale..2568 McClure .....W & A G & Co
Aynthia .....694 Curtis.....F F Campbell & Co
Blytha Wood 2242 Macdonald.....K Nixon & Co
Border Knight 2393 Dalton .....K Nixon & Co
Borderer.....2335 Black .....T Morrison & Co
Ballochmyle.2105 Curtis..... W & A Graham & Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintosh & Co
Culna .....3963 Maclachlan .....M M & Co
Dumra.....762 Cuthbah .....M M & Co
Eden Hall ...2332 Masson .....K Nixon & Co
Fankdale.....3100 Kidel .....W & A G & Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Glenaffrie ...2650 Craig .....W & A G & Co
Inchmarlo ...2537 Floster .....K Nixon & Co
Kola.....510 Cole.....M M & Co
Laigo Law ...2541 Henderson .....T Morrison & Co
Labuan .....2293 Ross.....W & A G & Co
Lamington ...2283 Macphail .....
Monsori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Moshtari .....1109 Gore.....Bo & Persia Co
Nawab.....2041 Benson .....T Morrison & Co
Nownel Bahr..178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Nairung .....2862 Thomson .....T Morrison & Co
Peninsular ...3047 Aden .....13-16 P & O Co
Rao Bera.....2497 Morris .....S Wallace & Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison...M'tius.....H A Hassum
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter.....A. H. Hassum
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Strathfillan ...2810 Hilton .....W & A Graham & Co
Wellington ...3626 Hasking .....F M & Co
Wearbeck ...2446 Thompson .....T Morrison & Co
Washington....2659 Yaasean .....Standard Oil Co
Xima .....146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—MAY 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Urquhart	...3757	Macpherson	...		F Muir & Co
B Worsley Hall	...2238	Jenkins	...R'goon	31-5	K N & Co
C&R City of Calcutta	4787	Rae	...K'chi	...29-5	K N & Co
D & E Chyebassa	3991	Babb	...Antwerp	...3-6	M M & Co
F Bahaduri	...Mangalore	...Fakeers	...	30-5	B S N Co Ld
G Mozaffari	...1387	Molony	...Jedda	...30-5	B & P S N Co
H Islami	1604	Newby	...M'tius	...6-6	B & P S N Co
K Yetorofuzu	3067	Sato	...Kobe	...30-5	N Y Kaisha
M Devanha	...4765	Hide	...Shanghai	...10-6	P & O Co
N Umsinga	...1896	Robertson	...Hull	...5-6	M M & Co
O Toro	1950	Jackson	Hull	...3-6	F Muir & Co
P Reichstag	...1319	Thle	...Z'bar	...29-5	A Strandes
Q Sultan	1781	Quirist	...Z'bar	...3-6	A Strandes

H W P D

Indravati	...513	Cassum	...K'chi	...N F	...Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani	...552	Shamsoodin	...B'nagar	...30-5	Bo S N Co Ld
Sabermati	...524	Mahomed	...Maimagoa	...30-5	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Musician 3046 Woolfenden Rotherdam 3-6 K N & Co
5 Afghanistan ...2849 Moore...D'kirk...2-6 J M & Co
7 Birkhall...2738 Jones ...Genoa...6-6 W & A G & Co
8 Africa...2563 Badensich...Trieste...1-6 A L S N Co
9 Aparima..3684 Stott. Calcutta. 30-5 K Nixon & Co
10&11 Uhenfels 3533 Francis K'chi 30-5 W & A G & Co
12 Persia ...4198 Haughton...London 6-6 P & O Co
15 Bulimba 1607.....Chappel...K'chi...1-6 M M & Co

H W V D

Linga.....943 McDiarmid...K'chi...29-5 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
27	Linga s	McDiarmed...	Karachi May 25
28	Clan Urquhart s...	Macpherson...	Glasgow Apr 10

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Kamra s	Catbush	Persian Gulf
	Caboto s	Schiaffino ...	Calcutta

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Ditwara, left London on the afternoon of the 27th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chupra, arrived at Antwerp on the morning of the 27th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Arabia, with the homeward Mails of the 23rd instant arrived at Aden at midnight on Wednesday the 27th May.

The same Co's steamer Marmora, with the outward Mails of the 23nd instant passed Suez at 11 p m on Wednesday the 27th May.

The Anchor Line steamer Margilis, homeward bound passed Suez on the 26th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri, from Hongkong left Penang, on the 27th instant and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 5th June, also this Company's steamer Isckia from Bombay arrived at Singapore on the 28th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS MAY 28.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—4 cases opium P & O Company, 100 bales cotton N. Peerbhoy 65 cwts horns J. M. Rahimatoolla 65 cwts horns G. Suchedina, 300 cwts olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wellington s—2000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 202 cwts myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR HULL.

Umsinga s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, Arjeon Khimjee 4,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co.

Toro s—2,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowjee and Co; 666 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR HAVRE.

Afghanistan s—1,501 cwts mustardseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 200 cwts gum, T Canjee, 2,000 cwts rapeseed and 1,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers, 12,300 cwts linseed, 7,754 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clychassa s—360 bales cottonfly, C C Heerji and Co; 20 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy; 1500 cwts myrabollams G Madhowji and Co; 15 bales twist, the Rahmani Mills; 60 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 26 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 4,100 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Birkhall s—500 tons old iron N Futehally and Co; 120 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 53 cwts oldiron C Boggiano and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—110 bales cotton The Bombay Company, 24 cwts guts A D Meyer 4 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 370 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

Africa s—25 cwts gum, P. Jethabhoy.

FOR FIUME.

Africa s—110 bales cotton The Bombay Co.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—28 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR VARNA.

Africa s—6 bales twist G Cotton & Co.

FOR BOURGAS.

Africa s—6 bales twist G Cotton & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s.—71 bales opium P. and O. Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Yetorofu Maru s,—100 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Yetorofu Maru s.—5 bales cotton, B Shawji & Co.

FOR KOBE,

Yetorofu Maru s.—900 bales cotton, M. B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Yetoro'u Maru s.—572 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 28th May.

180—Extract from "Gazette of India," Army Department dated Simla 15th May 1908 is published for information :—

No 402—His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers Decoration upon the undermentioned Officer :—

Lieutenant William Stephens.

181—Extract from "Gazette of India," Army Department dated 8th May 1908, is published for information :—

No 366—Captain Percy Willett Cresswell resigns his commission Dated 1st April 1908.

182—The Commandant desires to place on record his regret at Captain P. W. Cresswell's resignation of his commission and his appreciation of the services rendered to the Battalion and in particular to "D" Coy by Captain Cresswell.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 19th May.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 7th April sanctioning 6 months' leave of absence from the Meetings of the Board to Mr. J. S. Brown.

Read Government Notification, Marine Department, dated 6th May, appointing Mr. W. H. K. Howard to act as a member of the Board during the absence on leave of Mr. J. S. Brown.

Resolution.—Mr. W. H. K. Howard is appointed a member of the Land and Railways and the Docks Committees.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

	For week ending 16th May 1908.	Total from 1st April to 16th May 1908.	For week ending 15 th May 1907.	Total from 1st April to 15th May 1907.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	26	155	38	168
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	35	144	17	159
Vessels transported	9	87	15	136
Vessels attended to	2	17	1	7
Vessels warped	...	8	3	10

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 26, was 754, giving a death-rate of 38·07 per annum per thousand as against 31·26 the corresponding period of last year, and 58·20 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 56 died from fevers; 148, plague; 21, small-pox; 15, measles; 1, cholera; 2, leprosy; 28, phthisis; 43, diseases of the nervous system; 164, affections of the respiratory organs; 34, diarrhœa; 13, dysentery; 38, still-born; 56, old-age and debility; 14, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 24; Brahmin, 21; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 343; Hindu low caste, 64; Musalman, 167; Parsee, 32; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 22; Eurasian, 4; European, 7; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 347 as against 324 the corresponding period of last year, and 310 the average over the past five years.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Much watchfulness must be exercised at all times, and the earliest evidences of ill-health must be immediately checked, or a slight illness may result in a serious malady. Relaxed and sore throat, diphtheria, quinsy, coughs, chronic cough, bronchitis and most other pulmonary affections will be relieved by rubbing this cooling Ointment into the skin as near as practicable to the seat of mischief. This treatment, so simple and effective, is admirably adapted for the removal of the diseases during infancy and youth. Old asthmatic invalids will drive marvellous relief from the use of Holloway's remedies, which have brought sound many such sufferers, and re-established health after every other means had signally failed.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HANNAH—May 28, the wife of Charles Mandelbaum, aged 21. Meek and amiable in her ways, she was loved by all. May her soul rest in peace.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JACKSON—May 8, at 1, Clyde Road, Lucknow, the wife of St. George Jackson, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.
LAWRIE—May 19, at Bordeobam, T. E., North Lukimpur, the wife of J. R. Hope Lawrie, of a daughter.
RING—May 21, at Simla, the wife of H. J. Ring, A. R. D., of a son.
SKINNER—May 17, at Dunga Gali, the wife of Captain R. B. Skinner, R. E., of a son.

DEATH.

STUART—May 25, at the General Hospital, Madras William Stuart, late Traffic Sub-Overseer, Harbour Trust, aged 43 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

FIRE
AT KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

WE beg to INFORM our constituents that BUSINESS will be CARRIED on AS USUAL notwithstanding the fire. Will customers who have lately sent us ORDERS kindly REPEAT THEM as these have been entirely destroyed ?

Kemp & Co Ltd

THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6th. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 11m.; High water, 11-15m., 10-58a.; Low water, 4-25m. 5-43.

Elton Hockey Tournament, 5.

Entertainment at the Railway Institute, Parel, 9-30 p.m.

English mails of the 15th inst. due to arrive at 6 a.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—May 30th, New Moon, 8h. 44·5m. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, May 30.—Band, Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, 6 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 11m.; High water, 11-55m., 11-35a.; Low water, 5-0m., 5-44a.

Sunday, May 31.—Sunday after Ascension. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 12m.; High water, 6-32a., Low water; 5-34m., 6-28a.

Monday, June 1.—Sun rises; 6h. 1 m., Sun sets; 7h. 12 m.; High water, 0-11. m., 1-8 a.; Low water, 6-7 m.; 7-2 a.

Tuesday, June 2.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 12m.; High water, 0-46m., 1-43a.; Low water, 6-40m., 7-42a.

Wednesday, June 3.—Treacher and Co., annual General Meeting. Sun rises, 6h. 1m; Sun sets, 7h. 13m.; High water, 1-31m., 2-18a.; Low water, 7-13m., 8-26a.

Thurs., June 4.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 13m.; High water, 1-58m., 2·95a. Low water, 7-48m. 9-17a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan per s.s, "Yetorofu Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Sunday the 31st instant. Parcel mail for Japan closes at 5-30 to-morrow the 30th instant.

FIRE AT VINCENT ROAD.—At about half past two o'clock yesterday morning a row of twenty-three huts situated on Vincent Road, and occupied by postal peons, was destroyed by fire. The cause of the fire is not known. The damage suffered by the occupants is estimated at Rs. 150.

DROWNED IN THE SEA.—On Wednesday evening a boat belonging to the B. I. M. S. "Dufferin" while lying along side the vessel in the Harbour, was struck by a high wave and leant on one side. A first class lascar, named Shaik Hussen Jainu, fell overboard and was drowned.

DEATH OF A PHILANTHROPIC HINDU.—We regret to announce the death of Rai Amolak Ram Bahadur, which occurred on the 20th instant. He was respected by all classes and creeds, was an Honorary Magistrate, a member of the Municipal Board of Khurja, a Darbari, and was ever ready to subscribe handsomely to any charitable or other good cause brought to his notice and was in every respect a well-wisher of the Government. For his liberality the Government were pleased to confer on him the title of Rai Bahadur. He gave Rs. 6,000 for a poor house, Rs. 10,000 was made over to his family for charitable purposes and Rs. 30,000 to be spent in performing the Hindu death ceremonies at Khurja, Benwar, Calcutta and Bombay—in all a little over a lakh of rupees.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 28

The heat depression in the North Punjab yesterday, disappeared after giving rain in parts of Kashmir; but from a fresh depression, which appeared over Multan, easterly winds in the Gangetic plain, have extended into the Punjab, accompanied by an increase of humidity in both regions.

In Eastern Bengal, the rainfall which has been nearly general and moderately heavy, has spread into North-East Bihar. There has, however, been a decrease in Assam and Burma, the rainfall being only local in the former area and Lower Burma. The principal amounts of rainfall are—Tavoy three inches; Toungoo one inch; Akyab, Narayanganj and Bogra two inches; Chittagong one and half inches; Mymensing three-quarters of an inch; Purnea one inch; Dras half an inch.

Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in North-East India and Kashmir; air is damper than usual in Chota Nagpur, Rajputana and West Central India, and drier in the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and other parts of the Peninsula.

The temperature has fallen in North-West India, the United Provinces and Central India and is in defect in Baluchistan and the adjacent districts to the east.

Forecast.—Local rain is probable in Lower Burma and North-East India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, MAY 26.

Reports of storms accompanied by drops of rain reach us daily. Since writing to you last a storm occurred at Dhagandhra and Sesthapur when 8 cents of rain were measured at the former station and 10 at the latter. A thunderstorm also passed over Viramgaum where drops of rain fell on the 24th. The large tank which is built at Paneli Moti by the Gondal State at the expense of about eight lacs of rupees irrigates vast ares of land in consequence the cotton and wheat crops have yielded some 25 per cent. better than in other parts of Kathiawar.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 28th May 1908 was 28·743 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 3 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended of Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (27th)	90·6	81·1	...	6·21
Jask (27th)	?	?	...	0·29
Muskat (26th)	...	...	...	...
Multan	110·3	74·0	...	1·56
Rawalpindi	102·9	79·1	...	10·59
Lahore	106·4	67·2	...	2·64
Sirsa	109·3	73·6	...	1·52
Ambala	107·0	78·5	...	3·57
Delhi	111·2	85·7	...	2·67
Agra	113·0	89·0	...	1·32
Mainpuri	112·3	85·3	...	?
Jhansi	114·3	91·6	...	1·95
Cawnpore	108·9	86·5	...	1·39
Allahabad	102·6	85·0	...	0·95
Jacobabad	113·6	71·8	...	1·77
Karachi	94·9	73·7	...	0·35
Ajmer	103·9	85·7	...	1·32
Jaipur	108·2	84·6	...	1·38
Kotah	108·5	86·6	...	0·61
Bhuj	96·5	78·0	...	0·09
Dwarka	89·3	81·7	...	0·11
Veraval	85·7	81·8	...	0·15
Rajkot	103·4	77·7	...	0·31
Bhavnagar Para	100·6	80·5	...	0·99
Surat	92·6	80·1	...	0·32
Ahmedabad	102·5	80·7	...	0·10
Deesa	103·8	79·2	...	0·31
Neemuch

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

AT THE END OF THE EXPEDITION.

The "Pioneer":—When the operations across the North-West Frontiers have come to an end there will be the usual demobilisation of troops and transport; the process being accompanied no doubt by the usual pious hopes that normal condition will re-establish themselves. But the need for watchfulness will remain, as the extraordinary outburst of animosity in Afghanistan as distinct from the independent tribal country, must be taken into account. It was so violent and so unexpected that all preconceived ideas as to the general friendly attitude of the Afghan people were falsified, and doubts were necessarily raised as to the effectiveness of the control exercised from Kabul. In laying down a policy for the future the Government of India must take one precaution, based on the experience of the past few weeks. This is the maintenance of a sufficiently large and mobile force which can act at once, when the first signs of fresh disturbances show themselves. The moveable columns that are maintained at various cantonments in the Frontier Province, nominally ready, as Lord Morley declared to move at a moment's notice should be strengthened and the transport needed for them should always be kept on the spot. If an offending clan can be struck at sharply and quickly, without the delay that is inseparable from the formal mobilisation of a Field Force there will be less danger of serious outbreaks. The mischief that develops owing to valueable time being lost in the first instance will not make headway if a well-equipped force can march at a few hours' notice to any threatened point, not to act on the defensive but to carry out a vigorous counter stroke. It is not enough merely to disperse a hostile gathering hanging about the border and leave it thereafter to dissolve: without some pursuit full advantage cannot be taken of a successful action fought in the earlier stages of the disturbances. At Matta on the 24th April the tribesmen were dislodged from their advanced positions easily enough, but they could not be followed up, and thus they escaped a full measure of punishment. If the force then at General Willcocks' disposal had been a more mobile one the war could have been carried into the enemy's country for a few days at least, Mohmands and Afghans being driven along in ignominious flight. The effect thus secured would have been much greater than that which followed the simple dispersal of the tribesmen who had boldly faced our troops for several days. The maintenance of larger columns with their transport will involve additional expenditure in peace time; but will, on occasion, save the heavier cost of punitive expeditions. Some revision of the existing military arrangements on the Frontier is plainly needed, and it should be in the direction indicated. There has now been ample warning of the dangers that have to be guarded against, and the corresponding precautions should be taken in good time.

CO-OPERATION IN INDIA.

The "Madras Mail."—The "Economic Review," a quarterly publication of the Christian Social Union in England, contains a long article on the "First-fruits of Co-operation in India," which is full of interest and instruction to those who have followed the efforts of those who, under the Co-operative Credit Societies Act of 1904, have been endeavouring to extend the system of Co-operative Credit in India. The article is by Mr. Henry W. Wolf, the author of "Co-operative Banking," "People's Banks" and "Agricultural Banks," a gentleman referred to by economic journals in England and the Continent as one who knows more about Co-operative Banking than any writer living, and who was referred to by Lord Curzon in his speech on the Co-operative Credit Societies Bill in the Supreme Legislative Council as "a recognised authority on the subject." There is thus no question as to the credentials of the writer, and indeed one has only to read his lengthy article to recognise not only that he knows his subject thoroughly, but that he has an "inside" knowledge of the circumstances leading up to the establishment of Co-operative Credit Societies in this country. In one instance at least one of the official enquirers into the possibilities of co-operative credit in India went to him for "light and leading" on the subject. Mr. Wolff has kept himself abreast of the work that has been done in India, for his article shows abundant evidence that he has had access the most recent Indian official literature on the subject.

Mr. Wolff commences and closes his article with an encouraging note. At the outset he says:—"There is good news from India; co-operation has gained a foothold in the country, and is already making its wealth-producing power felt. The field of action is for the time still narrowly restricted—a mere speck only on a gigantic surface. However, its good effects are indisputable; and so is its progress. Thus much we owe to the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, for which Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty will remain memorable, and to the intelligent and zealous way in which, generally speaking, effect has been given to its provisions." These are heartening and encouraging words, and we have every reason in the article to bear them in mind when we read Mr. Wolff's criticisms of what has been done and what must be avoided, the heresies in the theory and practice of co-operative banking and credit that are likely to creep in through ignorance or a desire to experiment and try to amalgamate systems which have nothing in common, and the blending of which is an economic impossibility. Mr. Wolff himself evidently needs every now and then to keep in mind the gratifying first fruits of a movement that is being carried out under such difficulties, as he criticises the mistakes and vagaries that have already occurred. Generally speaking, he says that good work has been accomplished, but that it flies apart in a bewildering number of directions. There is a perplexing variety in the schemes that have thus far been approved. It is right, of course, that on new ground new methods should be tried; but the principle can never be lost sight of with impunity, and some of the schemes proposed in India go very near abandoning the principle altogether or indicate a groping for something quite inconsistent with it. On the subject of financing these Societies, Mr. Wolff sounds another encouraging note. The money is bound to come in; and that is necessary is patience. There are signs that outside help is not vainly to seek, and in time members' deposits will begin to come in; but they must not be made obligatory. A man becomes a member of a Co-operative Credit Bank because he wants money, and not because he has a surplus that he wishes to invest. By and by, when the claims of the "sowcars" and "mahajans" have been satisfied, when he begins to realise how great a convenience the bank is, he will put his little savings into it. This has happened elsewhere and it will happen in India.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

The 'Civil and Military Gazette":—The resolution of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce to approach Government on the subject of the chairmanship of the Karachi Port Trust, is one that will appeal to all who have any interest in trade and commerce on this side of India. The fact is that the affairs of this port have grown far too great and complicated to be administered by the Collector of Karachi, in his spare time; and it is certain that a full-time chairman is now essential. We notice that the resolution of the Chamber says nothing as to the qualifications requisite in the chairman. This is probably out of courtesy to the Collector, gentlemen who, whatever their ignorance of shipping business, have done their utmost to make up for their inexperience by unstinted and unwearied devotion to their duties. It is eminently desirable, however, that Government should not lose sight of the fact that the qualifications and experience of the Civilian are not such as can be taken to qualify a man for the chairmanship of an important Port Trust. We propose a simple test. If the man to be appointed is such an one as could conce.vably be appointed to the chairmanship of the Bombay Port Trust, well and good. But if not, we can but say that the Bombay Government will have failed again lamentably in their duty to Sind, and it will be another instance of the grave handicap it is to Karachi to be unequally yoked with Bombay. The problems to be solved by the new chairman will be numerous and difficult and the solutions quickly required. The next ten or twelve years must show a capital expenditure of close on £1,000,000 sterling in the Port, if her possibilities are to be realised. In this connection it must be at once observed that there can be no difficulty about salary. The present revenue of the Karachi Port Trust amounts to about £193,000 sterling per annum, and it is evident there is enough money available to give the Bombay Government the pick, not only of India, but of the civilised world for this appointment. Our proposed test in therefore absolutely a fair one. Where the appointment to be made from Lahore instead of from Bombay, we should have no anxiety as to the result. The interests of the Punjab are entirely those of Sind and Karachi in this matter, but we fear the old jealousy and clash of interests with Bombay may possibly again react unfavourably against the interests of the chief port for the Punjab. Indeed, when the full facts of the commercial relations between the Punjab and Karachi are considered, it might well be expected, that of courtesy if not of right Lahore should be consulted on the subject by Bombay. Be that as it may, we shall be satisfied if the simple requirement of our test is observed.

OUR AFGHAN "ALLY."

The "Indian Daily News":—Do we want a war with Afghanistan—a Third Afghan War—just at present? Most certainly not. Such a war, except in defence of the national honor, or for the purposes of enforcing peace on the frontier and maintaining the security of India, is clearly unthinkable. Nor do we want the Amir's authority weakened in the slightest degree. We not only want the Amir to be friendly with us, but we want him to be strong. Else there is no advantage in a "buffer" State between India and Russia, such as we have built up with laborious patience. It has been the one aim of our Afghan policy to do all that we reasonably can to secure the Amir's friendship, to wish him and keep him well and even at times to show him excessive deference. It is true that once or twice Amir Abdur Rahman made unreasonable demands upon us, but we met him firmly, and he understood. There is after all nothing surprising in the fact that the late Amir did not, or the present Amir does not, understand us; even the Kaiser sometimes does not,—quite. Well then, wanting neither gold nor territory in Afghanistan, we have by successive rectifications of frontiers or adjustment of "lines," and notably by the recent Anglo-Russian Convention, secured certain things of far reaching importance, from the point of view of the maintenance of the "Status quo" and these are (1) the integrity of Afghanistan and (2) a neutral zone between India and Afghanistan. The policy of the neutral zone arose out of the necessities, partly political and partly strategic, of the entire Central Asian situation and is the outcome of the policy of the "buffer" State.

No doubt if we had to do the whole thing over again we would be doing it differently. But that is not the point now. As we have said, first in Afghanistan, and next in the noman's land between our own and the Afghan frontier which is supposed to have been delimited under the Durand agreement, we have created for ourselves certain responsibilities which we have discharged faithfully. No one looking back back over the last thirty years or so can deny that we have kept faith with the two Amirs, Abdur Rahman and Habibullah. But have they? The story of our relations with the former is now pretty well known, and need not be repeated Either he did not quite understand his own position as a potentate who had committed his foreign affairs to the keeping of the Power which placed him on the throne of Kabul, or he chafed under it. He certainly chafed under it during the later years of his reign. The position of subordination to the Government of India in which he was rightly placed was galling to him. That position he regarded as inconsistent with his sovereign rights and as a menace to his continued independence.

He could not reconcile our firm refusal of his fantastic suggestion to have an envoy accredited to the Court of St. James with the profession of our determination to uphold the integrity and independence of Afghanistan. It is not too much to say that since the failure of Sirdar Nasrullah's "mission" to England of 1895 Abdur Rahman's entire attitude towards the Suzerain Power changed. There were causes of friction, notably in the lavish outlay he made on the purchase of arms and in the sharp remonstrance the Indian Government had to address him in connection with the Mohmand rising of 1897. Mr. Frank Martin tells us that the letters he received from the Indian Government concerning his participation in the Mohmand rising were bitter to him. Mr. Martin adds: 'One, which plainly hinted at the loss of his throne, if such happenings occured again, he read out in public durbar held for the occasion, and to which all the leading men were sommoned, and after reading it, he accused his people of doing that which brought upon him disgrace at the hands of his ally." The Amir's object in reading to his durbar a communication of such sinister import was probably mischievous; however that may be, the fact is undeniable that Adur Rahman was far from being friendly to us.

A JERSEY cow, rejoicing in the name of "Financial Countess," and belonging to a farmer of Denver, has created a world's record, says the "Central News," by producing 792lb. of butter during the past ten months.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY FOWLER, of Redhill, Surrey, for eighteen years clerk to the magistrates at West Ham Police Court, whose resignation from the West Ham service was consequent upon a nervous breakdown aggravated by a dispute between the West Ham Corporation and himself, and who threw himself overboard from a steamer in the English Channel on December 11 last, left estate valued at £24,577 gross, the net personalty amounting to £9,428.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

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Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash. Condy's, Gloswell Rd., London, Eng.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay Season Reports for the week ending 26th May give the following details :—

HYDERABAD.

Threshing of rabi crops continues in some talukas. Lands being prepared for next season. Cattle in good condition except in Shahdadpur, Kandiaro and Hala talukas. Fodder dear but sufficient except in Shahdadpur, Badin, Hala, Nasrat and Kandiaro talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate. Price of rice at Hyderabad 6, of bajri 9½, of jowari 10 and of wheat 8 seers per rupee. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee at Hyderabad 46 per cent. less than normal.

PANCH MAHALS.

Kharif operations in progress. Fodder-supply sufficient. Drinking water-supply and supply of water in irrigation tanks, channels and wells sufficient in western mahals, but scarcity felt in eastern mahals, which is being met by sinking wells from tagai grants made to the people. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Price of bajri 9½, of maize 10½, of wheat 6½, and of rice 7 seers per rupee. Price of fodder Rs. 2 per 100 bundles. Quantity of bajri, maize, wheat and rice purchaseable per rupee at Godhra 38, 68, 50 and 49 per cent. less than normal respectively. Stocks of grain sufficient. Labouring classes engaged in collecting mhowra flowers and toddy. People are engaged in deepening kacha wells and making embankments from famine tagai grants in parts of eastern mahals. Distress not severe in western mahals but is severe in eastern mahals where famine has been declared. Twelve famime relief works in progress in eastern mahals. Wages of agricultural labourers 8, 6 and 4 pice for males, females and children respectively. No emaciation noticed. No aimless wondering noticed. Supply of labour sufficient. Liberal suspensions of land revenue and tagai and liberal grants of tagai given in eastern mahals. Physical condition of people generally good.

SURAT.

Irrigation of sugarcane continues in Chikhli, Pardi, Bulsar and Jalalpur talukas. Lands being prepared for next season. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water adequate except in Chorasi and Jalalpur talukas. Water in irrigation wells sufficient except in Chikhli, Jalalpur, Olpad and Mandvi talukas and Valod petha. Irrigation tanks are dry. Price of jowari 9 seers 4 chataks, of bajri 9 seers 4 chataks, of wheat 6 seers 8 chataks and of rice 5 seers 8 chataks per rupee. Price of grass Rs. 2 per 100lbs. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee at Surat 35 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain sufficient. Demand and supply of agricultural labour normal. No emigration. Rates of wages 3-to 4 annas. Condition of cultivating and labouring classes fair.

RATNAGIRI.

Harvesting of summer crops completed. Burn-of rab materials in progress. Prospects good. Supply of fodder and water plentiful except in parts of Khed, Chiplun and Ratnagiri Talukas where water is diffucient. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. Price of rice 7 seers 13 chataks per rupee. Quantity of food grains purchaseable per rupee 29 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain sufficient. Supply of employment, rates of wages and extent of emigration normal. Cultivating and labouring class in fair condition.

EAST KHANDESH.

Irrigated rabi crops generally in good condition. Harvesting of wheat almost completed and of gram completed. Threshing almost completed. Lands being prepared for next season. Estimated outturn of cotton and bajri fair, and of other crops fair to poor except in Jamner and Raver talukas, where it is fair to good. Fodder-supply sufficient, except in Amalner taluka, where grass is imported from the Satpudas, and in Yaval taluka where people feed their cattle with leaves of trees. Fodder getting very dear. Agricultural stock generally in fair condition. Drinking water-supply and water in irrigation tanks, channels and wells sufficient for the present, but great difficulty is being experienced, as water-level in rivers and wells is going down. Water-supply diminishing in Amalner and Pachora talukas and Bhadgaon petha. Deepening of wells by jumpers being pushed on. Price of rice 6 seers 8 chataks, of bajri 11 seers 1 chatak, of jowari 10 seers 6 chataks, of wheat 7 seers 4 chataks and of pulse 7 seers 2 chataks per rupee. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee 41·36 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain sufficient. Demand for labour adequate. No emigration during week. Rates of wages for males 3 to 4 annas, for females 2 to 3 annas and for children 1 to 2 annas. General condition of cultivating and labouring classes fair Tagai being freely advanced to cultivators.

WEST KHANDESH.

Lands being prepared for next season. Agricultural stock and fodder-supply hardly sufficient in parts of Pimpalner, Nandarbar, Shahada and Sindkeda talukas where grass is scanty. Water-supply for drinking purposes insufficient in Pimpalner and Nandurbar talukas. Irrigation water failing in many places. Prices of food-grains stationary. Price of wheat 7 seers 7 chataks, of jowari 10 seers 2 chataks, of bajri 9 seers 15¼ chataks and of rice 5 seers 7½ chataks per rupee. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee 45 per cent. less than normal. Famine relief work in progress in Taloda taluka. Dole to village servants being distributed in Nandurbar taluka.

NASIK.

Threshing of rabi crops almost completed. Lands being prepared for next season. Collection and burning of rab materials continue. Fodder-supply insufficient in Nandgaon, Chandor, Baglan and Malegaon talukas. Agricultural stock generally in good condition except in Malegaon taluka. Drinking water-supply sufficient for the present except in Sinnar and Malegaon talukas. Water in irrigation channels and pats deficient. Stocks of grain sufficient, but prices risen. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee at Nasik 43 per cent. less than normal. Agricultural and other labourers get sufficient employment in fields and on public works. Rates of wages normal. No unusual emigration noticiable; many people from Sinnar Taluka who went to Bombay in search of employment are now returning. General condition of cultivating and labouring classes fair.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Lands being prepared for next season. Fodder sufficient for the present except in Nagar and Sangamner Talukas. Supply of water insufficient in parts of Shrigonda, Jamkhed, Rahuri, Navasa, and Sangamner Talukas. Agricultural stock generally insufficient. No emigration during week. Condition of cultivating and labouring classes generally fair except in parts of Akola and Nagar talukas.

POONA.

Collection and burning of rab materials, and preparation of lands for next season in progress. Folder-sufficintly except in Junnuar and Indapur talukas and Ambegaon patha. Agricultural stock in good condition but insufficient in Maval, Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water in irrigation wells and channels decreasing. Prices of food-grains stationary.

SATARA.

Rain during week 70 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 76 cents at Karad. Harvesting of rabi crops completed. Lands being prepared for next season. Water-supply adequate for drinking purposes but insufficient for irrigation purposes in Javli taluka. Agricultural stock insufficient in Khanapur and Kahatav talukas. Stocks of grain adequate. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee 39 per cent. less than normal. Rater of wages 3 to 6 annas. No abnormal demand for labour. No emigration. Public health generally good. Ganeral condition of labouring classes fair.

BIJAPUR.

Rain during week in the district maximum 55 cents at Badami, minimum 3 cents at Sindgi, 12 cents at Jath and 50 cents at Daphlapur. Lands being prepared for next season. Crops in bad condition in Indi and Bijapur talukas, but relief measures prbably unnecessary. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient. Cattle generally in good condition. Irrigation tanks dried up. Water-supply sufficient except in parts of Badami, Bagalkot and Bijapur talukas.

BELGAUM.

Rain during week 87 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 2 inches 87 cents at Bailhongal, minimum 5 cents at Murgod; for the current month 1 inch 57 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 3 inches 12 cents at Athni, minimum 25 cents at Gokak. Lands being prepared for next season. Harvesting of hot weather rice in progress in Chandgad petha.

KATHIAWAR.

Lands being prepared for next season. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Water in irrigation tanks and wells insufficient in Bhavanagar, Palitana, Songadh and Sudamda. Price of wheat at Rajkot 10, of bajri 9½, of jowari 12½ and of gram 9 seers per rupee. Quantity of food-grains purchaseable per rupee at Rajkot 44 per cent less than normal. Stocks of grain sufficient. No demand for employment in Jhalavad, Sorath and Gohilvad Prants. Demand and supply of employment generally sufficient in Halar Prant. Rates of wages 3 1 2 to 5 annas for males, 2 1-2 to 3 annas for females and 1 1-2 to 2 annas for children. No emigration. General condition of labouring classes fair.

BARODA.

Picking of cotton continues in Vadavli and Dabhoi mahals and almost completed in Baroda mahal. Harvesting of castor oil-seeds nearly completed in Vadavli mahal. Harvesting of bajri and jowari completed in Sinor mahal and of wheat, rapeseed and poppy in Kheralu mahal. Sowing of summer jowari completed in Kheralu and Vijapur mahals. Land beeing prepared for next season in Baroda and Navsari divisions. Supply of fodder deficient in parts of Baroda and Kadi divisions. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water supply adequate except in Dabhoi, Kamrej, Varghat, and Harij mahals. Price of wheat at Baroda 14 1-2, of bajri, 18, of jowari, 20 of rice superior 9 1-2 and of rice inferior 12 lbs. per rupee.

CUTCH.

Standing cotton crop in fair condition. Harvesting of castor oil-seeds completed. Third picking of cotton completed in Bhuj, Mundra, Khavda and Rapar, and in progress in Mandvi and Bhachau. Lands being prepared for next season. Standing summer crops generally in fair condition. Estimated area of summer crops sown nearly 60 per cent. less than normal in Mundra. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition but inadequate. Supply of drinking water sufficient. Water in irrigation wells sufficient except in Khadir.

REWA KANTHA.

Lands being prepared for next season. Supply of fodder and water adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient. Price of bajri 9½, of wheat 6½, of rice 7 and of gram 9½ seers per rupee. Scarcity prevails throughout the Agency. Test works in progress in Chhota Udepur and Rajpipla States. No emigration.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN INDIA.

Official Programme for 1908.

The programme of researches of the various scientific departments for the current year has been published. The experts mostly continue the their studies upon subjects they were engaged upon last year, but the following has been suggested for special investigation. The improvement of Indian cottons and wheats will be continued in conjunction with the provincial departments in accordance with the last year's programme. The scheme of the improvement of the Indian tobacco will largely remain in abeyance until the appointment of a specialist for this purpose. Other crops that are the subject of special investigation are; (a) tea, under the Scientific Department of the Indian Tea Association, (b) indigo, under the Scientific Department of the Behar Planters' Association, and (c) jute, under the Fibre Expert to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam. The programmes of work are similar to those of last year. The trial of commercial fertilizers for Indian crops will be continued, more particularly the testing of mineral fertilizers for cotton, sulphate of ammonia for sugarcane, and the introduction into more common use of saltpetre as a manure.

WORK IN 1907.

Below is given a summary of the proceedings of the 10th and 11th meetings of the Board of Scientific Advice held on the 6th May, 1907, at Simla and on the 20th December, 1907, at Calcutta, respectively:—At the former meeting they had an important discussion regarding the remarks of the Royal Society's Advisory Committee on zoological subjects, in the course of which the establishment of zoological laboratories and small teaching museums in all the large University Colleges in Northern and Western India and increase in the permanent staff of the Natural History section of the Indian Museum advocated. The suggestions offered with regard to a further investigation of Lathyrism in India, and cross breeding of wheat and other crops by the Agricultural Department were considered, and with regard to the letter from the Government of India regarding a systematic examination of small mammals likely to act as carriers of plauge infection, the Board suggested that a pamphlet on the subject would be shortly issued by the Superintendent of the Natural History Section of the Indian Musem.

The question of the re-organisation of the Botanical Survey of India was dicussed at the Calcutta meeting and referred to a sub-committee consisting of the Directors of Botanical and Geological Survey, the Inspector-General of Agriculture and the Superintendent, Natural History Session of the Indian Musem. The question of the future organisation of the Economics and Products Department was also referred at this meeting to a sub-committee, consisting of the President Board of Scientific Advice, the Secretary to the Commerce Department, the Inspectors-General of Agriculture and forests, the Directors of Botanical Survey and Indian Institute of Science and Superintendent of the Natural History Section of the Indian Museum.

Two years ago Sir Julius Wernher caused the lake at Luton Hoo Park to be netted for pike and other coarse fish. Eleven thousand trout, including many of the rainbow breed, were then placed in the water, and gave excellent sport to the fly rod. But this spring the number of trout seemed greatly diminishing and it was decided that the lake should be netted a second time. Only nine out of the eleven thousand trout were caught in the nets, and the netsmen were astonished to find that the total number of pike taken was 1,800 including one monster of 17lb.

THE PROBLEM OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL.

Changes in Fifty Years.

Discussing that most interesting book "Annals of an Eton House"—the history of an Eton boarding-house (Evans's), which grew and flourished in the hands of a little family dynasty during a period of nearly seventy years—the "Quaterly Review" has something to say about the Boarding School:

"No one would for a moment contend that the conduct of boarding-schools has not improved to an almost incredible degree in the last fifty years. Humanity has truimphed; boys are looked after in physical respects with immense care, comfort has increased, sanitation is jealously supervised, instruction is multiplied, discipline is far more effectively exercised, yet without undue friction, while, at the same time, the independence of the boys, within certain limits, is guaranteed, if not always secured.

"Again, the type of man who exercises the profession of schoolmaster is incomparably superior to the old type; the relations of boys and masters, socially at all events, have been greatly extended, though it may be questioned whether, except in a few exceptional instances, a real and frank confidence is ever completely established. The whole system is, in fact, highly efficient—as efficient perhaps as it is ever likely to be.

"Fifty years ago a philosopher regarding the English boarding-school system might be excused for thinking it an almost incurably bad system; indeed, with our enlightened ideals, we find it hard to conceive how a system should have preserved so vital an existence through such obvious and unquestioned abuses. The task of deciding at the present time how far the boarding-school system fulfils our educational needs and feeds our public ideals is a far harder one.

"It may frankly be granted that, though a good many boys pass through boarding-scheols without any particular intellectual improvement or intellectual deterioration, they are at least physically and morally braced for actual life. But, on the other hand, there is some ground for thinking that, just as the standard of intellectual education is based on requirements of the scholer rather than on the requirements of the average citizen, so the moral training is based on the aim of developing leaders rather than of training the rank-and-file. The success of a school is not to be measured by the fact that it has produced a few heroes, but by the fact that it has produced a large number of capable, active, and dutiful citizens. It cannot be said that the public schools do not do this; but it is conceivable that they might produce more if this were more their avowed and deliberate aim.

THE CHIEF DEFICIENCIES.

"It may then be admitted that the chief deficiencies of the boarding-school system are three in number: (1) an atmosphere unfavourable to intellectual interests; (2) the withdrawal of home influences; (3) the danger of encouraging and increasing class prejudices.

"For the first deficiency, it may be said, the boarding-school itself cannot be held to be wholly responsible; if all the boys in a boarding-school came from homes in which there was a strong and unaffected intellectual element, the same tendencies would no doubt reappear in the school. But while the principle of boarding-schools is to allow the boys the largest possible amount of liberty and independence, and while a considerable majority of boys come from homes where the intellectual element is in no way conspicuous, the tone of conversation, if not of thought, will be set by the most vigorous and unabashed section of the boys, who will naturally be the boys of conspicuous physical activity. Behind this too lies the far-reaching shamefacedness of the Anglo-Saxon, who holds it a kind of indecency to speak frankly in public or to write of what he holds most serious and most dear. But where the boarding-schools are to blame is in not having a more deliberate aim in the matter.

"The masters—who, after all, are Anglo-Saxons too, it must be remembered—might perhaps make more of an effort to disseminate intellectual interests; yet the tone too often adopted by a schoolmaster when discoursing of some unprofessional subject of an intellectual kind, in which it may be he feels a sincere interest, is a gruff jerkiness, as though he were himself half ashamed of having such interests at all. Moreover, it is doubtful whether the curriculum aims sufficiently at width, stimulus, or modernity; it seems rather to be framed to develop accuracy and precision by stern mental gymnastic. It does not lay itself out to attract or please or win; and the result of this is that after a boy has parted with his early gay docility, his sense of duty and his desire to improve tend alike to foil him.

"The withdrawal of home influence is a thing to which we are so much used in England that it is a little difficult to analyse it; moreover, it may be said that, in the classes where this early withdrawal does not take place, there is not conspicuous superiority in humanity and virtue among the children. On the other hand, if one tries to imagine a state in which the day-school system had long and universally prevailed, it would seem to citizens trained on such lines an altogether preposterous, monstrous, and unnatural thing to separate children at so early an age from their homes, and to substitute for domestic influences a strict, if humane barrack system. Such a method would seem to contradict and set at nought the best and most sacred natural instincts.

EMOTIONAL MOTIVES.

"But, as a matter of fact, the boarding-school system is not, at all events nowadays, as rigorous and Spartan as would appear. The danger of withdrawing home influence is the danger of diminishing emotional motives for conduct, and that is, to boys of a certain temperament, a serious loss. It is true that in a boarding-school the emotional element is to a certain extent driven out of sight, but it is by no means driven out of existence; and it is possible that a boy whose home affections are very strong may have the emotional influences, which home ties exert, accentuated rather than diminished by compulsory absence from familiar scenes. On the other hand, granted a home harmoniously united, pervaded by strong family affection, and indulgently yet firmly ruled, it cannot be pretended that a boy does not lose by being taken out of the range of such influences, except for the brief periods when he returns to be entertained as a privileged, guest rather than to live the common life.

"The question of class prejudice is a difficult one to touch, because it is so deeply rooted in various sections of the British nation that many of its victims would loudly disclaim its very existence. Yet we are, as the Americans say, a deferential people, and have a strong sense of due subordination; the feudal feeling is so instinctive in what, for convenience, may be called the upper class—though it is fast dwindling elsewhere—that it is beyond the reach of reason and argument.

"The present writer once heard an eloquent sermon at Eton, when the preacher produced, with apt rhetorical emphasis and attractive delay, a maxim of conduct which, he said, represented the crystallised experience of the school life of a well-known Etonian. 'I learnt at Eton,' this notable personage had said, 'to know my place and to keep it.' No more pharisaical and anti-democratic motto could be framed; it contains the distilled essence of centuries of class prejudice."

Too Old at 40

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Dignitaries from Royalty downwards have expressed their admiration of the efficacy of "Harlene," and the perusal of the list of well-known names who have endorsed its claims places it on a pedestal far above all other preparations.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED SEDITION.

The "Arunodaya" Charged.

APPLICATION FOR POSTPONEMENT.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Dhondu Kashinath Phadke, editor, printer and publisher of the "Arunodaya," a weekly Marathi newspaper, printed at Thana, was charged under Section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code with bringing or attempting to bring into hatred and contempt and exciting or attempting to excite disaffection, disloyalty and feelings of enmity towards His Majesty and the Government established by law in British India. Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute; while Mr. J. D. Davar Barrister-at-law instructed by Mr Balubhai Desai, Pleader, defended the accused.

Mr. J. D. Davar wanted to know at the outset if his Worship intended to try the case himself or to commit it to the Sessions.

His Worship said that it was his intention to try the case himself.

Mr. Davar stated that it was the desire of his client that the case might be committed to the Sessions. He made that application on these grounds. There were Maratti documents translated by the Oriental Translator and the defence disputed the correctness of those translations. This was a matter in which the accused ought to have his case trid by a Jury or some members of a Jury who understood Marathi. Many words were sought to be translated literally, which thereby distorted the real meaning of the words when read in context with the whole. If his Worship did not entertain his application for committal of the case to the Sessions he would apply for a postponement of the case in order to enable the defence to apply to the High Court for a committal of the case to the Sessions. The defence should have to call a number of experts to challenge the translations. The defence had nothing to do with the translation of the letter headed "A Grave Warning" as it was originally in English. It was the translation of the leaderette thereon that the defence objected to. The evidence which he proposed to call would take a pretty long time. He thought the Government could not object to his application for a committal of the case to the Sessions as it mattered little to them whether the case was tried in this Court or the High Court. He made that application under section 526. He cited cases in support of his argument.

Mr. Bowen said that the Government left it to the discretion of the Court whether to try the case here or commit it to the Sessions. As to the application for postponement he thought the defence had time enough to make an application to the High Court. Even that day the defence could have applied to the High Court.

His Worship asked if the defence applied for an immediate postponement or a postponement before the accused entered on his defence.

Mr. Davar said that he did not ask for an immediate postponement.

Mr. Bowen said that the defence might have applied to the High Court that day.

Mr. Davar said that the defence would to have been in an awkward position if it had applied to the High Court before first applying to the Magistrate. His Lordship would have wanted to know if they had first applied to the Magistrate's Court and what its decision was.

His Worship decided to try the case himself and to postpone calling upon the accused to state his defence till the application of the accused to the High Court was disposed of.

Syed Shamsuddin Syed Miyan Kaderi, Oriental Translator to the Bombay Government, produced the issue of the "Arunodaya" of the 5th April 1908, which contained a letter headed "A Grave Warning" and an article commenting on the letter. He understood Marathi, and had examined the translations and found them correct. He had Government sanction for the prosecution. He produced a copy of the declaration made by the accused as to his being the editor, printer and publisher of the "Arunodaya." He produced the issue of the "Arunodaya" of the 9th February.

Mr. Davar objected to the issue of the 9th February going in. The article was not complained of. He wanted to know if the issue was tendered to show any animus on the part of the accused against the Government.

Mr. Bowen: Yes.

Mr. Davar: Then if the prosecution tenders one such article, the defence will produce numbers of issues of the "Arunodaya" to show that the paper is one of the most loyalist papers on this side of the country.

His Worship: I hold that the issue is admissible under section 14. Mr. Davar will also be entitled to put in issues of those dates when the accused was the editor.

Mr. Bowen here read out the articles complained of.

"A GRAVE WARNING."

The following is the translation of a letter headed "A Grave Warning"—Money saved is Money Got (Is it not?)", published in the issue of the "Arunodaya" dated the 5th April 1908:—

"Dear Brethren,—Will you ever wish that you should be robbed by some one? No, but it breaks our heart to see that in spite of this you hand over, of your own accord, your savings to thieves unconsciously and unwillingly. For one is forced to say that those of you, who have through sheer blindness invested your money in such an insecure concern as Government securities have certainly been duped by means (literally, by giving) of false arguments (literally fibs.) Open your eyes and ponder over the facts given (literally in the following lines) below. Just (literally, the first time is) of all, what are those Promissory Notes which are issued (literally, given) in respect of sums advanced as loans on a promise to repay the money if the Governor General chooses (to do so). For the very language of these Promissory Notes is such that Government will (we) pay the money at its will (only), that till then you cannot claim authority demand repayment of the amount. In other words (the expression) 'money repaid immediately on demand' means that the money is to be repaid at the option of the party borrowing it. Secondly, (literally, the second thing is like this) the British Government pays only 3 or 3 1-2 per cent. interest, but Japan or China generally pays 5 per cent. Thirdly (literally, third thing) a little more thought will make it quite clear how (we suffer a loss through investing our money in Government Paper) (Literally, notes.) In 1896 the rate of 3 1-2 per cent. Government Paper was 110 7/8, whereas in 1902 it stood only 92 1/8. That is to say, those who had invested (their) money in Government (literally, its paper), while taking 10 1/2 rupees as interest for three years 1896-99 that (the amount of) their capital shrank by 18 3/4. Besides, there is also a law in England whereby the managers of institutions—trustees—are prohibited from buying promissory notes (issued by) (literally of) the Government of India. There is, however, no embargo upon the purchase of the promissory notes of any other Government (including) even those of Russia. Why so? The reason of this is quite plain. And it is simply this, that the business in India (literally, the promissory notes of the Government in India) is sheer swindling (literally, that of a dacoit) whereas Russian Paper certainly possesses some national credit! The English Government is not responsible for the debt of the Indian Government, but it is responsible for the loans of Australian and Canadian Governments. But if, (literally, if we consider the question whether there will be political revolution in India or not) we consider the possibility of a political revolution in India, our fear (literally, this fear of ours) is strengthened (all) the more. If a revolution takes place in India to-morrow and the supremacy of these despicable Feringhees is overthrown (literally, driven away) will not all those rich people who hold Government Paper of the value of thousands of rupees be rendered penniless and reduced to beggary? If it be imagined, however, that we shall be reduced to the above condition only if the attempt of those who (wish to) bring about the Revolution prove successful and not in the event of the success of Government, (we beg to say) that that supposition, too, is fallacious. Look at the history of 1857. When after the war of independence waged at that time, people went and demanded repayment of the sums (literally, money) lent (by them) to the Government of India on seeing that British rule had almost come to an end, not one of them got a pie, and when subsequently the political ascendancy of the British was established, those persons from whom Government had borrowed loans were adjudged rebels and lakhs and crores of rupees belonging to them were appropriated (literally, swallowed) by Government. From this it is clear (literally, proved) that whether England is victorious or is defeated in a war of (literally, war waged for independence) independence your promissory notes will be worth exactly so much waste paper while you may say that this last danger is (possible) only when we assume the occurrence of an impossible revolution. What? A revolution impossible? Can they lift the Himalayas? Can (literally, can they drain the waters of the seas) they make the sea dry? Even if they are able to make these impossible things possible, they cannot make a revolution impossible. It is the desire, nay, a decree of Almighty God and in (literally, reciting) the name of God and India we shall make attempt (to bring about) a revolution—whatever the issue of that attempt may be—whether you wish it or not. The occurrence of a revolution is (of course) a dead certainty and you have only one remedy open to you and that is that you should at once go to the market and sell off any promissory notes that you may have, and if you do not possess them, to resolve not to purchase a single one. So long as they fetch (literally, have some little value at least) some value at least (you should) try to sell them to foreigners and in future instead of throwing your money into this bottomless pit of dacoits (you should) invest it in some Swadeshi concern or keep it in a more secure place like Germany, Japan or America. Besides, this is not a question affecting only our pecuniary (literally, material benefit) interest. It is mainly a question of obeying (literally, preserving) the dictates of your conscience. For, if any one is helping those butchers, who are cutting the throat of our mother Ind, it is you yourselves. The total debt of the Government of India to 115 crores of rupees, and amounts of this (literally, it) 106 crores are advanced by the Indians. This tyrannical Emperor, who has thus been made to grow fat is scourging (literally, our motherland under) our mother (land) with plague, famine, indignities and uncontrolled (exercise of power.) If there be a greatest sinner in the world it is (he) who assists this Feringhee Emperor, who is trampling our Motherland under his feet and violating her (chastity.) If you wish that this kind of sin, a sin that brings a stigma upon your patriotism, should not be committed by you (you should) come to your senses. Dear Brethren, may you feel repentence, come to the right track for the benefit of yourself and of your countrymen and sell of whatever promissory notes you may possess and never again purchase them by helping your enemy; or if you do not relish (literally, approve) this advice of ours, go by this very faith and fall into a pit, allow yourselves to be plundered and even if you are insulted, put up with the insult and be ready in your next life to suffer the punishment that overtakes a traitor."

The following is the translation of an article that appeared in the issue of the 5th April of the "Arunodaya":—

"To-day we publish elsewhere under the heading 'A Grave Warning' a translation of a printed piece of paper bearing no signature at the bottom. Of course it is plain that its value is to be reckoned like that of (all) anonymous letters. Some of the facts (contained) in the letter are true and deserve to be pondered over after perusal. We leave it to (our) readers to decide how far the assertion made by the writer that an attempt to bring about a revolution will be made in India deserves consideration. In our opinion there is probably some mischief (at the root of) this. Though we may make such a supposition about (the possibility of) a revolution, still the assertions (contained) in the letter about the law in England, the (rate of) interest on Government Paper and about the history of 1857 are worthy of consideration at the hands of our rich men. Efforts have been inaugurated not only in India but also in England in order that India may acquire "Swaraj." Even if Englishmen resolve perchance to act up to our impossible charter and leave India bag and baggage, it cannot be said that they will repay this past debt; for they have not entered into any agreement at all with their creditors that they would do so. Similarly, if it be true, as the writter (of the letter) says, that there is a law in England prohibiting the Trustees of Institutions from purchasing Indian Government securities, one is led to doubt the integrity of our debtor. Be that as it may. Be the intention of the English Government what it may, who will say that, looking at the matter from the point of Swadeshi, is it not better to realise (the value) of Government Paper and devote the proceeds to the encouragement of some indigenous industry than to lock up huge sums (of money) in Government Promissory Notes? (We) don't think that the British Government itself will say so.

THE PORTUGUESE ASSASSINATION.

Mr. Kaderi then produced an issue containing an article commenting on "The Assassination of Carlos, King of Portugal."

Mr. Darvar objected to the issue going in. He said that there was not a word in it about India. It might be said to refer to Russia or to Germany but not to India and certainly not to Bombay. The article might be redition in Portugal but not in India.

His Worship held it admissible.

The article among other things stated: "High-handed administrators ought to derive a lesson from the above history of Portugal. It will not be utterly wrong to assume that God must have brought about the above (catastrophe) in a small country like Portugal as if with the express object of conveying a warning to those self-convicted rulers who have an overweening confidence that they can act as they like on the strength of their physical power and keep their subjects under restraint. Democratic ide as are making slow but steady progress among the people of all countries in the world and the people too have begun to put forth efforts in that direction. Under these circumstances if these persons who with a view to suppressing those thoughts, enforce such measures as deportation, press prosecutions, imprisonment hanging, suppression of newspapers, secret police, knouts of the Cossacks, confiscations of (printing) presses, prohibition of meetings and are desirous of carrying on (the work of) administration at their sweet will, fail to take warning and grant the proper rights of the people to them, there is a likelihood that in the event of revolution occurring in Portugal as in Russia and also (spreading to) some other countries after the manner of Portugal, the high-handed rulers (of those countries) cannot lay the blame of it on the heads of the people but will have to attribute it wholly to their (own) evil deeds."

Mr Bowen: Whom does the para about the press prosecutions, deportation, the revolution, &c. refer to.

Mr. Davar objected to the question.

His Worship upheld the objection, saying it was for the Court to decide whom the para referred to.

Mr. Bowen: What is the present state of India?

Mr. Davar objected to the question.

His Worship held the question admissible.

Mr. Kaderi: There has been general unrest in India.

Mr. Kaderi proceeded to say that there had been prohibitions of meetings during the last year and a half.

Mr. Davar objected to any oral evidence on the legislative Acts of the Government of India.

Mr. Bowen said that the "Gazette of India" containing the ordinances prohibiting meetings would be put in.

Mr. Bowen: Have there been deportations during the last year?

Mr. Davar objected. He submitted that it would be mere hearsay.

The Magistrate held that it must be hearsay in this case.

The Oriental Translator in his information stated:

"I am informed and verily believe that one Dhondu Kashinath Phadke of Thana is the editor, printer and publisher of the "Arunodaya," a weekly Marathi newspaper, and that the said newspaper is printed at his Press called the Arunodaya Press situated at No. 174 Station Road, Thana. That the Arunodaya newspaper dated the 5th April 1908 which is now produced and shown to me and marked A, contains an article printed in the first column of the third page thereof and also purports to be a letter printed on the fourth page thereof headed (as translated into English) "A Grave Warning—Money saved is money got. (Is it Not?)." That translations of the said article and letter are also produced and shown to me and marked B. I verily believe that the said Dhondu Kashinath Phadke has, by the publication of the said article and letter in the Arunodaya newpaper dated the 5th of April 1908, brought or attempted to bring into hatred and contempt and has excited or attempted to excite disaffection, disloyalty and feelings of enmity towards His Majesty and the Government established by law in British India. I am imformed and verily believe that several numbers of the Arunodaya newspaper were received in Bombay by such subscribers, and that I am advised that there has been publication of such newspaper containing the said article and letter, within the jurisdiction of this Court. That I accordingly charge the said Dhondu Kashinath Phadke as being responsible for the publication in Bombay of the said article and letter in the Arunodaya newspaper dated 5th of April 1908, with committing an offence punishable under Section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code, and I pray that process may be issued against the said Dhondu Kashinath Phadke. That an order under Section 196 of the Criminal Procedure Code dated 8th of May 1908, directing this complaint to be made is now produced and shown to me and marked C.

Mr. Erach Cooverji Lilamwalla, employed in the office of the Oriental Translator, deposed that he received vernacular newspapers which were sent, to the Oriental Translator's Office. He received the issue of the "Arunodaya" of the 5th April by post and entered it in the register. He also received the issue of the "Arunodaya" of the 9th February.

Tukaram Krishnaji, seller of books and newspapers, deposed that he purchased three copies of the "Arunodaya" of the 5th April from "Hind Agency," Bombay. He sold those three copies subsequently.

Narayen Narsoo Ketker, clerk in the employ of Messrs Khanderao, Laud and Mehta, Solicitors, and manager of the firm of "Hind Agency," deposed that he received 150 copies of the "Arunodaya" of the 5th April from the accused, and sold a number of them in Bombay.

Mr. Gopinath Krishnaji, a medical practitioner, deposed that he advertised in the "Arunodaya." The "Arunodaya" published his advertisement for twelve rupees a year. He received a copy of the paper, but threw it away after looking at the advertisement.

Inspector Sullivan deposed that he was present when the "Arunodaya" was searched at Thana under a search-warrant. Mr. Damoderdas, Superintendent of Police at Thana, searched the press. A list of subscribers, a file of the "Arunodaya," and other things were found.

The accused, asked by the Court if he wished to say anything at that stage, said that he would state his defence later on.

Further hearing was adjourned to the 8th proximo.

HIGH COURT.

THE "HIND SWARAJYA."

Transfer of Case Refused.

IN the High Court, yesterday, at a special sitting of the Appellate Side during the May vacation, the Hon'ble Mr. Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod, disposed of an application for the transfer of a case from the file of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. Mr. Indrajit, Barrister-at-law, appeared with Mr. S. M. Dikshit, Pleader, for Tribhovandas Parshotamdas Mangrolevala, editor and publisher of a Gujerati weekly paper known as the "Hind Swarajya" (and who is now under trial before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on charges preferred by the Crown under Sections 124 A and 153 A of the Penal Code in respect of articles published in the issues of the weekly paper of the 4th and 11th April) and applied to their Lordships that the Chief Presidency Magistrate might be directed to commit the case to the Sessions instead of himself trying it, as he had already intimated he would do.

Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

Accused had put in an affidavit in which he stated among other things, that Mr. Aston was absolutely unacquainted with the Gujarati language; that he would therefore fail to appreciate and understand the meaning and spirit of the writings; that even with the aid of competent translators, he could not grasp the meaning in the way that Gujarati-knowing jurors would. With the view of showing intention, the prosecution had put in two pieces of Gujerati verses. The Magistrate said Mr. Indrajit could not understand the drift of these. Accused therefore pressed for his trial before a Judge and Jury. He further mentioned that translations made by the Oriental Translator to Government differed materially from the official translation made by the Chief Translator of the High Court; that meanings of words, phrases and proverbs had been twisted in the translation in a manner inconsistent with the spirit of the original, one more ground urged by Mr. Indrajit on behalf of the petitioner was that in 1907 the Chief Presidency Magistrate had tried and punished a former editor of the "Hind Swarajya" for a similar offence. The then editor of the paper was Mr. Chaganlal Lalubhai Thanevala. This fact had been clearly adverted to by the prosecution in leading evidence in the case. Therefore the Magistrate, said Mr. Indrajit, had already formed an opinion as to the policy of the paper and would be unable to consider the case with an unbiassed mind. Mr. Indrajit then cited instances of divergence and incorrectness in the translation, viz, about words relating to subserviency, obtaining of control, morally and unjustly; and a proverb which literally meant, "when the father dies, the bullocks will be distributed," but which was rendered by the Oriental Translator, as, "It would be hopeless to expect redress from the King." The English equivalent should be, contended Counsel, that it would take a long time to get redress. The reason was that prayers and petitions had to pass through so many official channels before they reached His Majesty. No doubt there were Court Interpreters, who are intelligent enough, but even with their assistance it would be difficult for the Magistrate to arrive at the true spirit of the words used in the articles. There were four or five proverbs used and it was essential to understand their full significance in the interest of the defence. One proverb which extended to four or five lines was translated by the Oriental Translator in three words only "Might is right." Evidently that gentleman had got quite tired by the time he reached that portion of the translation.

The Chief Justice: By whom are the official translations made?

Mr. Indrajit: By a Parsi.

The Chief Justice: Are they certified to be correct by the Chief Translator of the High Court?

Mr. Indrajit: Yes, my Lord.

The Government Pleader, Mr. Chaubal, begged leave to draw their Lordship's attention to the fact that the complaint about the magnitude that he would be unable to dispose of the case with a mind not quite free from bias, because he had tried a former editor of the paper was not much. The matter came out only incidentally in the cross-examination of a witness, who was asked how he came by the subscription list. In his reply he mentioned that it was last year when the previous editor of the paper was convicted. The Government Pleader said that this was in no way part of the present prosecution, but the point came out rather incidentally in the course of evidence.

The learned Chief Justice delivered the judgment of the Court on the point of the application for an order of committal. His Lordship said that it was contended that the Chief Presidency Magistrate was not authorised by law to try the case; because it was urged that the paper with which the accused was connected and in which the articles forming the subject matter of the present trial appeared, had been before the Magistrate's Court in a case instituted last year against its former editor. Their Lordships did not think this to be a sufficient reason for a transfer of the case from the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Moreover it was explained by the Government Pleader that the question of the former trial had been mentioned only incidentally on a point which arose suddenly in the course of evidence. The fact of the previous conviction of a previous editor of the same paper was not at all any part of the case for the present prosecution.

The second point was that the translations of the Oriental Translator to Government and of the Chief Translator to the High Court did not tally. There were verbal differences and they would occur in any translation. So far as their Lordships could see, they were substantially the same; but this ought in no way to have any effect on the mind of the trying Magistrate. The arguments about the divergent attributes of words addressed by Counsel to their Lordships, might be all addressed to the Magistrate. Their Lordships said, "we see no reason so far, why the accused should not have a fair and impartial trial in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court." Their Lordships therefore refused the application.

DACOITY IN DHARWAR.

IN the High Court yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of the appeal from a decision of Mr. A. D. Brown, Additional Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who, in April last convicted one Dasya bin Agellappa and three others of dacoity, and sentenced the first three accused to four years' rigorous imprisonment and the fourth to seven years' transportation.

From the evidence it was found that Swantrawa, the daughter-in-law of the Patel of Harobelwadi was returning to her village from Dharwar. There were other persons with her and on the road they picked up another woman. At a 'nalla' near Aminbhavi they were stopped by six persons who beat them, took ornaments and cash from the women, and ran away. Bhimsing, who was in the neighbouring village heard their cries and he, with the help of two others, ran after them and caught the first three accused. The accused said that they were six in all. On the person of the first accused were found pieces of broken bangle, which was identified as part of the property taken in the dacoity. The fourth accused, who was the leader, was arrested subsequently. At the time of the dacoity the third accused had a pistol in his hand, but no ammunition appears to have been found. The pistol, though an old snuggle-loader, was in working order and a dangerous weapon. The Sessions Judge convicted all the accused and sentenced them as stated above.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

ROBBING A JAGIRDAR.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, on Thursday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Mr. K. B. Sabnis, police officer on duty at the Grant Road Station, charged Dhondi Laxman and Rama Bapu, Hindus, with the theft of a handkerchief containing Rs. 3 in cash, the property of Mardansalikhan Murtuzakhan, a jagirdar of Radhanpur. It appeared from the evidence that on Monday night the first accused was seen by a policeman going up to a second-class carriage of a train which was waiting at the Grant Road Station, and taking out a handkerchief from the pocket of the complainant's coat while the latter was entering the carriage. The first accused passed on the handkerchief to the second accused, and before they could walk off they were arrested by the policeman. The first accused, who was an old offender, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to receive twelve stripes. The second accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, including one month's solitary confinement.

ALLEGED THEFT.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Guider charged one Adamji Alibhai with the theft of two scarf pins belonging to the West End Watch Company.

The charge against the accused was that, on Wednesday last, the accused called at the shop of the West End Watch Company and asked for a ruby or diamond ring of the approximate value of Rs. 200 or Rs. 200. The ring could not be supplied to him then, as the office where the stones are kept did not open till later. The accused called again later on and asked to see some scarf pins. He was shown the pins but he did not purchase any. He left the shop and again called a third time and wanted to see some rings. He was then shown eleven pins on a tray. When an assistant who was attending to him looked down, the accused put a pin into his pocket. The assistant finding one pin missing asked the accused to wait till the manager, Mr. Louis Panck, had come down. The accused thereupon placed the pin together with a handkerchief on the tray and walked out of the shop. He was pursued, arrested and handed over to the police. One more pin was found on the person of the accused when he was arrested.

The accused at first pleaded not guilty, but afterwards pleaded guilty. Further hearing was adjourned.

There was another charge against the accused, viz., that of being in possession of cigar-cases and other valuables for which he could not satisfactorily account. The accused pleaded not guilty, stating that he found them in a railway carriage while travelling from Calcutta to Bombay. Further hearing was adjourned.

HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

The Year's Working.

IN his report on the working of the Courts of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Bombay, for the year 1907. Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, says:—

The number of cases dealt with at each Court during the years 1905, 1906 and 1907 were:—)

Year	Girgaum.	Mazagon.	Dadar.	Total.
1905 ...	16,969	15,216	4,799	36,984
1906 ...	19,796	16,547	4,712	41,055
1907 ...	18,948	16,320	3,860	39,128

From this it will be seen that there was a decrease of 1,927 cases in 1907 as compared with 1906, but an increase of 2,144 cases as compared with 1905.

The number of persons dealt with during the same period shows that the total in the year under review was 41,973, a decrease of 1,662 as compared with 1906 and an increase of 2,077 as compared with 1905.

Of the 41,973 persons dealt with at the Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Courts 1,090 were sentenced to punishment other than fine; of these 1,08 offenders were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from 1 day to 3 months; 81 juvenile offenders were sentenced to whipping by way of school discipline and 1 juvenile offender was apprenticed to the David Sassoon Reformatory.

The total amount of fines inflicted and recovered was slightly more than in the previous year and that after deducting the costs paid to parties from the fines recovered a balance of Rs. 42,137-1-6 was divided between the Government and the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The sums recovered in respect of summons and other process fees during the year ending 31st December 1907 amounted to Rs. 107-14-3 as compared with Rs. 69-0-9 in 1905 and were duly credited to Government.

During the year 1907 the following Courts could not be held owing to the want of a quorum on the dates set against each although two Honorary Presidency Magistrates were present:—

Girgaum—11th June 1907.

Mazagaon—6th April 1907, 7th August 1907, 28th August 1907.

Dadar—16th February 1907, 23rd March 1907 21st May 1907, 23rd July 1907, 24th July 1907, 30th August 1907, 24th September 1907 and 5th December 1907.

The permanent adoption of a quorum of two will diminish the likelihood of a want of quorum occurring in future. It must however be pointed out that a reduction in the requisite number cannot by itself achieve this object unless the Honorary Presidency Magistrates are careful to observe the Rule either to arrange for the services of a substitute or to send reasonable intimation of their inability to attend on occasions when they are prevented from so doing. Certain Honorary Presidency Magistrates absented themselves on a large number of occasions in 1907 without sending any intimation.

Mr. A. Leslie on behalf of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Association, by his letter dated 26th October 1907, a copy of which is enclosed, has recommended, as a tentative measure, the appointment each week of a reserve Magistrate for each sitting Magistrate, and I propose to adopt this recommendation on the Benches being re-arranged.

ATTENDANCE OF HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

I have the honour to submit that the attendance of Honorary Presidency Magistrates as a whole was very satisfactory. The figures show that out of a possible 3,807 attendances the Honorary Presidency Magistrates attended in person on 2,731 occasions and acted as substitutes on 172 occasions. In this connection it may be mentioned that Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar who was warned to attend on 105 occasions attended on 95 and in addition lent his services as a substitute on 16 occasions. Rao Bahadur Rangnath Sadashiv Jayakar who was warned to attend on 88 occasions attended on 37 and in addition lent his services as a substitute on 19 occasions. Mr. V. S. Joshi who was warned to attend on 64 occasions attended on 58 and lent his services as a substitute on 23 occasions. Mr. J. F. Rodrigues who was warned to attend on 49 occasions attended on 47 and lent his services as a substitute on 22 occasions. These gentlemen and many others by their regular attendance and by lending their services at short no tice at times when they were urgently required to prevent a want of quorum largely contributed to the successful working of the Benches.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

At the suggestion of Mr. A. Leslie, the President of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Association statistics of the fines and other punishments inflicted by the Honorary Presidency Magistrates during the months of August and December 1907 were prepared in order that a comparison might be made of the standards of the various Benches. These statistics were circulated and copies forwarded to Mr. Leslie, who supplied the Honorary Presidency Magistrates with a very careful analysis showing the average and also the maximum and minimum fines inflicted by each Bench for the offences of Cruelty to Animals, Obstruction and Drunkenness.

I am of opinion that the statistics show a tendency on the part of Honorary Presidency Magistrates to err on the side of leniency in obstruction cases. The fines of 2 annas and 4 annas which are sometimes imposed are in my humble opinion somewhat inadequate.

Certain applications for revision were presented to the High Court of Judicature against the convictions and sentences passed by the Honorary Presidency Magistrates, but none of the convictions or sentences so inflicted were either reversed or quashed.

In conclusion I submit that the work done by the Honorary Presidency Magistrates in 1907 was very satisfactory. It gives me great pleasure to state that the greatest harmony continues to exist among the members of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Benches and that they show great zeal and interest in their work. The Head Clerk Mr. Ramrao Narayen, the staff of Judicial Clerks and Accountants have continued to perform their duties in a satisfactory and painstaking manner.

GOVERNMEMT REVIEW.

A Government Res lution dated 20th May says:—During the year 1907, the Honorary Presidency Magistrates dealt with 39,128 cases affecting 41,973 persons. The numbers are smaller than in 1906, but greater than those of 1905. The fines recovered amounted to Rs. 42,820, of which Rs. 4,571 were paid to the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The expenditure incurred by Government in connection with the Courts was Rs. 5,595.

After consideration of the representations of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Association and of the opinion expressed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the Governor in Council has consented to reduce the number of Honorary Presidency Magistrates necessary to form a quorum to two, and orders to that effect issued in Government Resolution No. 1649, dated 28th March 1908, at the same time as the orders for the establishment of a Fourth Court of Honorary Presidency Magistrates in the Fort. His Excellency trusts that with the reduced quorum there will be no occasions on which the Courts will be unable to sit owing to the absence of the requisite number of Magistrates. In this respect the record of the Courts for the past year is not so good as that of 1906 all three Courts having been unable on one or more occasions, and the Dadar Court on eight occasions, to transact business for lack of a quorum. One cause of this inability was the failure of certain of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates to give timely intimation that they would be prevented from attending Court on the days for which they had been warned. Another point to which it is desirable to call attention is the uselessness of inflicting trifling fines of a few annas in cases of obstruction having regard to the importance of maintaining orderliness in the public streets.

The thanks of Government are due to the members of the three Benches for their valuable services. By the institution of the Fourth Bench in the Fort, another step has been taken towards the completion of the original scheme for the establishment of these Courts, and the activity of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Association, the quantity and quality of the work done by the various Benches, and the public spirit with which the Honorary Presidency Magistrates have devoted so much time to their duties, leave no room for doubt that the institution of these Benches has been fully justified by the success which has attended their operations.

DISPUTE OVER A "GODDESS".

A novel application, in which the ownership of a "goddess" is involved, was on Monday made before Mr. T. Thornhill, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, by Babu Tarak Nath Sadhu on behalf of two women, Basonta Kumari Debi and Aghore Moni Dassi, of 39, Nayan Chand Dutt's Street. From the application it appeared that an old and infirm woman, named Poorna Dassi, lived in the house in which the "Goddess Satima" is located and was tended to by one of the applicants to whom, by a deed of gift, the house was given by the old woman in gratitude for services rendered. On the 24th instant while the old woman was dying, the women thought of conveying her to the banks of the Ganges, and in consequence left the house with the object of getting help and engaging the services of a Sankritan party, when the accused, three in number, entered the house and forcibly tooks away the old woman and padlocked the door of the house in which the goddess was kept and, according to the applicant, was being starved.

Mr. Thornhill, after examining the applicants, ordered the police to warn the accused not to molest or deter the women from their rights of worship.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. P. S. V. Fitzgerald, C. S. I., Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government with effect from the 24th May.

The services of Mr. H. St. John Williams, Assistant Master in the Mayo College at Ajmer, are placed at the disposal of the Council of the Rajkumar College at Rajkot for employment as Vice-Principal of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, with effect from the 2nd June, vice Mr. J. T. Turner, and until further orders.

Mr. J. T. Turner, Vice-Principal, Rajkumar College, Rajkot, to act as Principal during the absence on leave of Mr. C. J. W. Mayne, pending further orders.

Mr. H. St. John Williams, Assistant Master, Mayo College, Ajmer, to act as Vice-Principal from the 2nd June, vice Mr. J. T. Turner, pending futher orders.

Dr. Frederick Hewlett Burton Brown has been appointed to be Medical Officer qualified to issue Bills of Health to vessels calling at Perim, vice Dr. George Whittingham.

Dr. Brown's appointment will take effect from the date of his arrival at Perim.

Mr. C. V. Vernon, I.C.S., Assistant Judge, Hyderabad is invested with the appellate jurisdiction.

Mr. R. L. Sinclair, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr. E. M. Pratt, I. C. S., to act as Judicial Commissioner of Sind vice Mr. R. Knight, I. C. S.

Mr. M. H. W. Hayward, I. C. S., to act as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind vice Mr. E. M Pratt, I. C. S.

Mr. G. S. Wilson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, to act as Superintendent of Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway with effect from the 1st May, vice Mr. J. R. Tregear, pending further orders.

Mr. A. N. Master to act as Divisional Forest Officer, Dharwar, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. A. Wallinger or pending further orders.

Mr. A. K. Leslie to be a Member of the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, vice Mr. C. L. Burns.

Colonel F. Goodwin, V. D., A.-D.-C. 2nd Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles, is granted leave out of India for six months with effect from the 1st June.

Captain W. M. Houston, M. B., I. M. S., is appointed to act as Assistant Surgeon to the David Sassoon Hospital and Assistant to the Civil Surgeon, Poona, from the 27th April to the 7th May in addition to his own duties.

Leave of absence out of India is granted to Lieutenant J. W. Stokes, 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, for three months from the 6th June.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client Mr. BALAJI B. GODAMBE, who, till this day, carried on the business of Commission Agents in partnership with VASANTRAO NANA MOROBA, under the name, style and firm of Messrs. GODAMBE BROTHERS, has expelled the said Vasantrao Nana Moroba from the said partnership as from and immediately after the date of this notice and that the said business will be continued in future by our client the said Balaji B. Godambe alone, in the same name, viz., of Messrs. GODAMBE BROTHERS. The Public are therefore requested not to have any dealings with the said Vasantrao Nana Moroba so far as the affairs of the said business of Messrs. Godambe Brothers are concerned, and if they do so, our client will be in no way responsible for the same.—Dated this 28th day of May, 1908.

CHITNIS, MOTILAL AND MANEKLAL,
Attorneys-at-Law.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1908.

HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

THE report and a Government resolution reviewing the report, on the work of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates in the past year, were published yesterday. Credit is given, those gentlemen for the quality and the quantity of their work and the public spirit they have shown. Complaint is made of the number of times courts have had to adjourn for want of a quorum, Dadar being the chief offender. But now that two constitute a Bench we believe there will never again be cause of complaint. Mr. Aston, in his report, says: "I am of opinion that the statistics show a tendency on the part of Honorary Presidency Magistrates to err on the side of leniency in obstruction cases. The fines of two annas and four annas which are sometimes imposed are, in my humble opinion, somewhat inadequate." The Chief Presidency Magistrate might have gone further, with justification, in the first part of his remark. There is a tendency towards leniency among some Honorary Presidency Magistrates in cases of all descriptions: indeed, some of these gentlemen appear to have the idea they sit in court to be merciful rather than just, and give their colleagues an unpleasant time endeavouring to persuade them that to "warn and discharge" a persistent offender is only to encourage him to offend yet again. "Oh, he is a poor man," says the obstinate magistrate. We are all poor men in greater or less degree and fines should invariably be imposed according to the circumstances of the accused and the nature of his offence; but to let an offender go, simply because he is a poor man, is absurd. Cases of cruelty to animals appeal to this class of magistrate in an extraordinary manner. He sees a sore neck and a split hoof on an animal scarcely able to stand. "Oh, he's a poor man, warn and discharge." The question is, which is the more guilty, the more deserving of punishment—the man who worked the beast or the magistrate who permits him still to work it. In a recent case it was found that the "poor man," who was charged with working a lame bullock and who appeared in Court in a ragged and dirty condition with the evident intention of appealing to the softheartedness of this class of magistrate was actually the owner of a couple of teams, under no necessity of straining a point in the working of an unsound animal in order to make a living. Needless to say the man was fined and the animal sent to hospital for treatment and detention until recovery.

But if all magistrates were of this type the unfortunate beast might have been suffering agony to this day. Cases of cruelty to animals ought to be dealt with rigorously, for there is really no excuse, medical treatment being as easily and more cheaply obtained for animals than for men. With regard to obstruction cases, opinions vary very greatly. Here again the poor have to be dealt with—men, women and children who earn a meagre living by hawking vegetables and provisions about the streets. If there were markets in plenty in which these persons might vend their wares, to fine them severely would be quite right. But there are not markets to accommodate them and the honest poor must live. If people habitually loitering along Bank-street and Apollo-street and elbowing pedestrians off the footpaths were run in, the magistrates would be failing in their duty not to inflict heavy fines; but with regard to petty hawkers—the magistrates' minds are rarely free from the suspicion that the cause of appearance before the Bench is the failure or refusal of the accused to submit to blackmail by the accusing constable. Other cases, too, cause Honorary Presidency Magistrates some difficulty—those connected with gambling. Probably not half a dozen magistrates on the Bench are wholly uninterested at the present time in a mild little gamble, and very few who do not play an occasional rubber at the club for small points. How much less culpable are they than the individuals without homes and without club, who sit in a gully and play for points so minute that two or three annas cover the combined wealth of the whole table? Then again, in considering the work of the Bench it must always be remembered that there are magistrates and magistrates, and although, as the report says, "the greatest harmony continues to exist among the members," it cannot be denied that there are occasions on which they are sorely tried.

PARSI ALL SAINTS' DAY. TO-DAY the Parsis hold a festival in honour of their dead and offer up prayers to all their departed friends, relatives and great men generally. To-day they will congregate in great numbers on Malabar Hill in the grounds wherein the Towers of Silence are built, which will present a holiday aspect, and where anything but silence will reign on account of the great concourse of people praying in their peculiar monotonous manner. There is a special liturgy for this occasion in the Avesta which they recite; and this prayer, if offered up near the place where the dead lie in the Towers, is supposed to have greater value than when offered elsewhere either at home or in public places of worship. Hence the crowd of Parsis on Malabar Hill all dressed in white which is the colour of mourning among Parsis in fashion now. It may be noted that according to Malcolm, a great authority on these matters relating to Persia, black was the colour of mourning in Persia from the most ancient ages, and in the Shah Namah of Ferdusi it is said that on one occasion the whole army clothed in black followed the dead body of the hero Isfendiar to Balkh, the capital of his father. However that may be, white is the colour now of mourning among Parsis, especially males, and they follow their dead to the Towers clad in white. Parsi females may be said to have kept up the ancient custom, for they are clad in black *saris* when in mourning, and on occasions like that of to-day, when they visit the grounds of the dead, they are usually dressed in if not black at least in dark and subdued colours. In the Mofussil wherever there are Towers of Silence, the Parsi residents of the place go near them to-day and solemnly offer up prayers. In some remote and out of-the-way places where there are only a few stray Parsis, there is generally no tower for the dead and the people of this denomination dying in such places are buried in cemeteries. These cemeteries, too, are frequented by Parsis on occasions like the present and prayers are offered up for the dead buried there, though burial is opposed to their religious tenets. This day is similar to All Souls' Day among Christians especially Catholics; but with this difference, that whilst the Catholics believe in purgatory and offer up prayers which they believe have efficacy in relieving the pains of the dead in that state, the Parsis have no such notion. On the contrary, the prayers are offered to the dead not with the object of helping them, for they are considered to be beyond the reach of such human help, but with a view to invoke their help for themselves. The souls of the departed are believed to intercede with God on behalf of the living, and this is the sole reason of invoking them among Parsis. Of course the souls of the good above who are in heaven can intercede for the living who pray to them. Therefore to-day's solemn festival among the Parsis ought rather to be compared to the Catholic festival of All Saints' Day. Just as the saints who are in heaven are invoked to intercede with God on behalf of the living by Catholics, so the Parsis believe that the souls of the departed good, their relatives, heroes and kings, can, if invoked with due solemnity, help them in various ways. The Parsis believe in this help of the *farohars* or souls of the departed as a fundamental doctrine of their faith. They are enjoined to invoke the assistance of the dead on all occasions during the year; but three times a year they particularly and solemnly invoke the *farohars*, and the present is one of these three.

AMERICA'S FORESTS. PRESIDENT Roosevelt's recent appeal for greater care in the conservation of the nation's natural wealth was wide in its scope but evidently appealed more on behalf of mineral wealth than forests, for the American Forest Department is already well established and is doing excellent work. Doubtless its scope must be extended, but considering that it was started less than ten years ago it is exceedingly creditable that with a staff of less than two thousand it is caring for one hundred and sixty-six national forests embracing an area of no less than one hundred and sixty-two million acres, representing an area of over two hundred and fifty thousand square miles. The huge size of the preserves militates against the best work being done. It has not been possible in the few years which have passed to instil into the minds of those living in the forests that the preservation is strict, and the depredations of unauthorised timbermen decline but slowly. One of the methods of preserving the land and at the same time raising revenue is through grazing rights, and these, with the profits on timber sold, have brought in an increasing income to the Government, which has now reached one million five hundred dollars from this source alone The work of the Forest Bureau is being carried on on the widest possible scale. Since it was organised, much attention has been given to the preserving of timber for telegraph poles. Test lines have been established, in which green, seasoned, and treated poles are placed successively to determine the lasting qualities of each sort through a period of years. The officials of the Bureau believe that much of the dead and fallen timber in the national forests may be made of value with the application of preservatives. Co-operative investigations have been carried on with cities to determine the kinds of wood suitable for paving blocks, and methods of treating them; experimental pavements have been laid, containing various kinds of wood treated in different ways. A study has been made of the timbers employed as piling in salt water and of the methods in use to protect them from the attack of marine wood borers But by far the most valuable work of the organization is that of the re-afforestation of desert land which has been reclaimed by irrigation, for which nurseries have been established capable of holding over five million trees from one to three years old, while enlargements of the nurseries will give a capacity of nine million trees before the end of this year. Where President Roosevelt's appeal in regard to forests will be most useful is in encouraging recognition of the extent to which the bureau may be enlarged. There are no less than two hundred million acres of arid lands which may be adapted for agricul ture by irrigation, and the presence of forests will materially affect, as is well understood now, the climatic condition of neighbouring lands. The service is far from being well paid and the appropriation for the upkeep of the bureau is only about one cent for each acre. If proper progress is to be made there must be greater generosity than this for some years to come.

A SERVANT OF ROYALTY. A notable courtier has passed away in Sir Alfred Egerton; and his death places many well-known people in mourning. Sir Alfred was sixty-five years of age and was Comptroller of the Household of the Duke of Connaught. His wife, whom he married thirty years ago, was also a great friend of the Connaughts and a Lady-in-waiting to the Duchess. She was a daughter of the second Lord Harlech. Sir Alfred, who was a nephew of the first Lord Egerton of Tatton, served in the Rifle Brigade in India and in Canada and eventually joined the Royal Horse Guards and became an Equerry to the Duke of Connaught thirty years ago, ever since in fact, he and the Duke were subalterns together in the Rifle Brigade.

COMMENCING with the homeward mail, per s.s. "Oriental" sailing on Saturday next, passengers from Bombay will embark from the Carnac Bunder instead of at the Ballard Pier. This arrangement will continue during the Monsoon months.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to seven per cent. per annum.

IT is understood that Mr. Woodroffe, of the Calcutta High Court Bench, goes on furlough after the vacation.

A HEAT WAVE passed over Calcutta, about 10 p.m. on Tuesday night last, and lasted for about half an hour. The sudden change to heat for half an hour was most extraordinary.

MR. REGINALD MONTAGUE AUBER BRANSON has been gazetted an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

DURING the week ending 26th May 551 chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Of these 540 1/2 were shipped to China and 5 to Cutch Mandvi. The Farmer at Jamnagar purchased 2, the Farmer at Godhra 3 and the Farmer at Wadhwan 1-2. During the week 524 1-2 chests were imported from Indore.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 11th April, 1908, amounted to Rs. 2,615, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 629. The total earnings from 1st January to 11th April, 1908, were Rs. 36,595, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 5,658.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 11th April 1908, amounted to Rs. 6,278 being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 2,288. The total earnings from 1st January to 11th April, 1908, were Rs. 85,248, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 8,567.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 11th April, 1908, amounted to Rs. 19,134, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 4,912. The total earnings from 1st January to 11th April, 1908, were Rs. 3,28,149, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 54,098.

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THE

WORLD'S GREATEST CRICKETERS,

BY

SIR HOME GORDON, BART.

IV.

A. C. MACLAREN.

Other amateurs have made a century in their first county-match, but none have done so who have come straight from a public school eleven, except Mr. A. C. MacLaren. He was only sixteen when he received his flannels at Harrow, but with 55 and 67 he headed the scoring in each effort against Eton. Hardly can it be said that the boy was father of the man, for both he and his schoolfellow, Hon. F. S. Jackson, seem to have stepped on to the field complete cricketers, as though they had emerged absolutely skilful from the head of some sporting Jove.

"Archie," as they call him, has never looked back. He debutised for Lancashire v. Sussex with 125, and surprised no one by doing so. The greatest honour ever paid to him was in 1899 when he was invited to play for England v. Australia at Lords, although he had not taken part in one first-class match that summer. As it was, the rash experiment was justified, for he played the best innings of his career—an 88 not out—of dazzling brilliance. There was another occasion at Lords when he was undefeated. This was for Gentlemen v. Players, when his incompleted partnership with Mr. C. B. Fry added 309, his own performance being of the most masterly description.

To see Mr. MacLaren bat is to watch a fine exposition of any style of game he chooses to indulge in, for every stroke is to him natural and simple. His way of drawing himself up just as the bowler delivers the ball, thought it does not resemble that of Dr. E. M. Grace, gives him the same commanding finishing power. His fine hitting on the off and delightful strokes to leg heed no panegyrics, but stress must be laid on one peculiarity, namely that more than any other batsman he can employ genuine back play for the purpose of scoring fast. His thrusting stroke, which sends the ball through the slips, is safe but would imperil the wicket of an imitator, and he has a way of facing to leg, and with a low wrist movement sending the ball almost behind the wicket, which again and again perplexes bowlers.

Over one of his records, that of the highest innings ever made in a first class match, 424, he passes with the comment "Taunton is a small ground." But none of us in England have consistently seen him at his best, for he has reserved his most incisive consistency for Sydney. Seven centuries have come from his bat on that ground, where he averages well over 70. Cricket has not always been happiest for him. After conducting sides to Australia on the retirement of Mr. Stoddart, he has seen M.C.C. sail without him, and having captained England in Test Matches he has since served under Mr. F. S. Jackson. He has led Lancashire for years and now resides in the North. Once there was a hubbub because he was believed to be about to play for Hampshire. Manchester was not going to release him to Southampton and how the matter finally arranged itself is not a matter that concerns the public. To see him agile in the slips to-day reminds his seniors how finely he fielded in the deep before the burden of captaincy forced him to come nearer the wicket. As a captain he has a knack of seizing opportunities, and his enthusiasm for racing is familiar to acquaintances. Everything about him betrays decisiveness, and he never exhibits hesitation. As a schoolmaster some of us would prefer to have met him out of school than be up to him. Still that would imply that we must be younger, and second youth would bring compensations of its own. He has lately received a testimonial, on which occasion he observed that he had not many more years of cricket in him.

MR. R. A. DUFF.

The greatest compliment that can be paid to the capital batting of Mr. R. A. Duff is to state how it has never been over-shadowed by that of his colleague Mr. V. Trumper. Some opening partnerships in cricket have become historical, for example those of Dr. E. M. and Dr. W. G. Grace, of the late Mr. I. D. Walker and Mr. A. J. Webbe, of Messrs. H. H. Massie and Alec Bannerman, of the late J. T. Brown and Tunnicliffe, of Abel and Brockwell, to cite a few; but none have been more redoubtable than that of Messrs. Trumper and Duff

Although he played in Inter State matches as far back as 1898, Mr. R. A. Duff, who was born in 1878, did not come prominently into notice until 1901, when he contributed 119 to the colossal 918 of New South Wales v. South Australia, and against Mr. A. C. MacLaren's team scored a splendid 104 in his first Test Match, at once showing he could play on a difficult wicket. He came over here in 1902 replacing the sturdy Mr. Jack Worrall, proving he was every wit a cricketer, though he did not give a prolonged display until his 182 in two hours v. the scratch side at Bradford during the King's illness, whilst later, on the small Taunton ground, he rattled up a faultless 183 without a chance. Far greater was his partnership of 135 with his inalienable companion in the Test Match at Manchester. Returning to Australia the pair put 298 for the first wicket against South Australia, and 267 v. Victoria, whilst in 1904 against the former colony he himself scored 271 in less than five hours, and against the redoubtable M.C.C. team in Test Matches he twice exceeded 70.

These are some of his earlier contributions, and in a tour of which the general character was aggressive batting, "Reggie" Duff was often to the fore. Not very tall, but very strong, with keen gaze, a quick tongue, quiet manner and no obtrusiveness, he has certainly been more popular in England than ninety per cent. of the Australian cricketers. In the field he gathers the ball as it comes to him returns with beautiful accuracy, and has a safe pair of hands. He has been known to bowl, but is not likely in that direction to rival Mr. Spofforth. Still in Test Matches he caused Mr. A. O. Jones to play on at Nottingham, made Hayward obstruct at Lords, and sent back Mr. Bosanquet with a bailer at Leeds. Even in this department he may be described as a stimulating cricketer.

As a bat his characteristic is vigour. He is always doing something until he is dismissed, and he never potters. There is no particular stroke on which he relies, but his driving has more vigour than his cutting, though the latter is quick and incisive. He does not seem to care what bowling opposes him or for the state of the wicket. So long as he is there he is as dangerous as any man in the world, and few men are firmer-footed hitters. His fine innings at Manchester, when Brearley, Arnold and Rhodes were irresistible, was surrounded by a beautifully judged [illegible] at cover point by Mr. Spooner But it was at the Oval he played the innings of his life—in the final Test. Seeing Mr. Trumper out in the second over had not ruffled him, for he hit away hard and clean, his driving being tremendously powerful. His 146 was the highest score in the five encounters, it was made out of 237, and was the more remarkable because illness was imminent which subsequently kept him out of the field for three weeks. It may be gathered that there is no

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ack of grit in this rattling good run-getter, of whom we hope not to have seen the last on British soil.

MR. R. O. SCHWARZ.

Some surprise may be felt at Mr. R. O. Schwarz being selected as the representative of South African cricket for this series, but apart from the fact he is the best known of the Cape amateurs in England, he is also a remarkably skilled player, who on rare occassions does himself full justice.

"Reggie" Schwarz is one of the best fellows in the world—that is what everybody who knows him will tell you. As a profession he began by being private secretary to that big batsman, Mr. Frank Mitchell, who in turn was private secretary to Mr. Abe Bailey. Now that business keeps Mr. Mitchell at Johannesburgh, Mr. Schwarz usually accompanies Mr. Bailey on his visits to England, hence his appearance in first-class English fixtures. He learnt his cricket at St. Paul's School in London, a vast scholastic forcing house in which brains rather than sport have predominated. There, or elsewhere, he learnt to be a graceful bat with a rather pretty cut, and a capital field. After that he was seen in the Oxfordshire eleven and made one or two appearances for Middlesex with fair result, the best being in 1901, when he scored 26 not out, 76 in Gunn's benefit match, and 71 against Gloucestershire in the same week.

It was in the previous South African team in this country that he proved such a surprise, for he developed into an extraordinary bowler. Avowedly he had closely studied the methods of Mr. Bosanquet but in place of slavishly copying he furnished a development which still remains unique. Beginning with the leg-break of the old Etonian, he at times manages to bowl an off-break with apparently a leg break action. It sounds puzzling to read about, it was still more puzzling to play. In the big match of the tour v. an England Eleven at Lords, he accamplished a superb achievement, for he twice completely bewildered K. S. Ranjitsinhji, causing him on the first occasion to obstruct, and on the second to be helplessly stumped, and his eight wickets for 100 also included the double discomfiture of Mr. H. B. Evans and the bowling of Mr. G. L. Jessop with a ball "the cruncher" never attempted to touch. This was followed up by a vigorously hit century, so he had the lion's share in a big victory.

In the summer of 1905 he only played for Middlesex v. Gloucestershire at Cheltenham, when he again mastered Mr. Jessop before he had opened his account. The fresh advance in the winter, however, took the shape of the widest off-break ever seen. If it served no other purpose in South Africa it reduced the batting of Mr. P. F. Warner to the level of absolute incompetency. There have always been critics who have said that away from Lords, Mr. Warner was rarely more than a second-class bat. Had these witnessed the hopeless way in which he aimlessly shaped at the deceptive but simple-looking slows of Mr. R. O. Schwarz, they would consider they had obtained abundant confirmation. Never again will Mr. Warner be mentioned as a cricketer without his repeated defeats by Mr. Schwarz being recollected.

This association of a widely-known bat with his habitual discomfittor is unique, an honour which made us eager to see whether this Empire cricketer might not perpetrate marvels here last summer. Most admirably he realised expectation, though he failed in Test matches, for he actually obtained a finer bowling average than anyone in the twentieth century who had captured more than forty wickets. The way in which on occasions he reduced experienced batsman to absolute impotence supplied a thrill to spectators. He began to be a marvellous bowler at an age at which only Briggs and Mr. Buchanan ever became famous for the first time with the ball.

THE SALE OF STAMPS.

Return to the old Order Wanted.

THE President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, has sent the following letter to the Government of India:—

"I have the honour by direction of my Committee to offer the following few observations on the recent order of the Government of India to discontinue the commission on the sale of quarter-anna and half-anna postal stamps.

Some of the prominent and leading Cotton, Piece-Goods and Grain Merchants had approached my Committee pointing out the great public inconvenience felt by them and the different trades in the native town by reason of the order, and urging them to represent that inconvenience to the Government with the view that the order may be rescinded and the old arrangement which offered every facility and convenience be restored. The advantage which the old arrangement secured was this that stamps were procurable at any time from the nearest stamp vendor The Government cannot be unware of the habits and usages of the people. The ignorant mass as well as the semi-ignorant are innocent of Government offices. They only know where they might buy stamps or other papers required by law at the nearest vendors in the localities where they live. For years they had been accustomed, both men of business in the native town and all others, to buy stamps as described above. There is such obvious facility and convenience. Of that facility and convenience they are now deprived and naturally they feel the effects of such deprivation. A thing which could be had at one's very door is always appreciated not only in India but all the world over. It is in order to give facilities to buy their railway tickets that the Railway Companies have for some years past opened booking offices in the most thickly populated parts of the city and my Committee beg to point out to the Government what great facility such offices have afforded to the poorest mass of travellers by rail. Similarly it is a great facility and convenience, and no mistake, for the mass as well as for business men to buy their stamps at the nearest place. The order which has discontinued the commission has necessarily abolished the stamp-vendor. As a consequence there is undoubtedly a deprivation of the facility and convenience offered by the old arrangement. My Committee wish to draw the attention of the Government particularly to the fact that stamps were available from these stamp-vendors at all times and not at certain fixed hours as is now the case. This was greatly convenient to our native merchants who generally write their letters at the close of the day and despatch them at night-time as well as to the general public. The inconvenience at present suffered is so transparent that it scarcely requires further description. To my Committee the expediency of restoring that arrangement is obvious.

My Committee had first endeavoured to secure a copy of the order prescribing the new arrangement by applying to the proper department locally. Having been unsuccessful they applied at the head-quarters, but the reply was given that, no copy could be issued. My Committee therefore are unable to do in this place more than bring the grievances of the business men and others in the native town to the notice of the Government. If my Committee have in any way misunderstood the Government, they trust that the Government will be pleased to direct the proper department to furnish them with a copy of the order. If, on the contrary, they have understood the order correctly, then they submit the Government will be so good as to take the matter of the deprivation of the facility and convenience herein referred to into their favourable consideration and pass orders restoring the old arrangement which had been so exceedingly popular and worked so smoothly and to the great advantage of all concerned."

FRENCH PRESIDENT VISITS THE CITY.

UNPRECEDENTED DEMONSTRATION.

Gala Performance at the Opera.

GERMANY SUSPICIOUS.

NO NEED OF A FRESH ALLIANCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 27.

President Fallieres has been everywhere heralded in London, to-day, with continuous roars of cheering.

The Police say they have never dealt with a similar concourse.

The windows and roofs all along the route to the City were everywhere crammed, and Oxford Circus was a marvellous sight.

London is cordially greeting over two hundred sailors from the French fleet.

They are the guests of the Admiralty and are doing the sights and entertainments.

A special matinee in their honour was given at the Palace Theatre this afternoon.

The French papers regard the warmth of President Fallieres' reception as unprecedented, and agree that a new phase in the "entente cordiale" has been reached. Some suggest a future alliance, but admit the moment is not yet ripe.

LONDON, MAY 28.

M. Pichon, accompanied by M. Cambon, had an interview lasting an hour with Sir Edward Grey at the Foreign Office yesterday.

The Ministers found that they were agreed on all political questions.

Sir Edward Grey entertained President Fallieres at dinner at the Foreign Office last night. The Prince and Princess of Wales and Mr. Asquith were present.

After dinner King Edward and Queen Alexandra with President Fallieres attended a gala performance of the Opera at Covent Garden.

The house had been transformed into a bower of roses and was ablaze with diamonds.

Mesdames Melba and Tetrazzini took leading parts.

President Fallieres received H. H. the Dewan of Nepal yesterday.

The German Press, commenting on the visit, considers that the warmer tone of King Edward's and President Fallieres' speeches is only natural, and that the visit is not likely to lead to a new Triple Alliance in view of the Radicals' hostility to Russia and the unwillingness of Britain to make the military concessions demanded by France as the condition of an Alliance.

The German papers admit, however, that the strength of the bonds between Great Britain and France has been emphasized.

LATER.

The suggestion of an Anglo-French Alliance is being generally discussed in the London papers.

The *Standard* hopes that it will never be. We are stronger alone, it says.

The *Daily News* says it would be a disaster to European peace.

The *Daily Telegraph* says there is no occasion to talk of alliances as the "entente cordiale" at present suffices.

The *Times* fails to see any grounds for an alliance.

The *Daily Chronicle* says there is no occasion to force the pace.

M. Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, interviewed by Reuter's representative, said that the enthusiastic welcome given to President Fallieres by London proves that the "entente" has become one of the fundamental basis of the policy of the two countries.

Both the English and French, he said, feel instinctively that the "entente" is one of the finest means of counteracting all combinations which might interfere with the interests of Great Britain and France and threaten the peace which they wish to maintain, because it is the first and foremost of their needs.

GERMAN CLERGYMEN IN LONDON.

LONDON, MAY 28.

One hundred and thirty German pastors of all denominations have arrived in London.

CHICAGO WHEAT CORNER.

Record Point in Price Reached.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The price of Chicago wheat in New York is now the highest since the corner of 1892, as the result of a corner by a bull operator named Patten.

AN AEROPLANING FEAT.

LONDON, MAY 27.

M. Dalagrange, aeroplaning at Rome, in the presence of King Victor Emmanuel to-day, encircled the Piazza d'Armi seven times, at a height of five to eight feet, remaining in the air 9½ minutes.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, MAY 27.

Somerset has beaten Warwickshire by 96 runs.

Lancashire has beaten Cambridge University by 171 runs.

The matches between Middlesex and Hampshire, and Sussex and Leicestershire were drawn.

THE DRUCE CASE PERJURIES.

Another Sentence.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 28.

Mrs. Hamilton, tried for perjury in the Druce case, has been sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The death is announced of Colonel Sir Alfred Mordaunt Egerton.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

First General Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 28.

At the first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Sind Light Railways, Limited, (Mirpur Khas-Jhuda feeder) held here, the Chairman, the Hon'ble Mr. M. De P. Webb, C.I.E., in moving the adoption of the first report of the directors, referred to the fact that, in spite of depressed conditions of trade and consequent absence of spare funds, applications for, roughly, lakhs of rupees were received more than the Company needed. 3,550 shares were applied for by Europeans and Christians, whilst the Hindu community came next with 2,860 shares. After proceeding to the allotment of the capital of the Company, Rs. 7,50,000 was distributed as under:—To Hindus, 38 per cent.; to Europeans and Christians, 37 per cent.; to Parsis, 15 per cent.; and to Mahomedans, 10 per cent. Of the above 53 per cent. of the capital was subscribed by residents of Karachi, 15 per cent. by Hyderabad (Sind), 7 per cent. by Bombay, 6 per cent. by Lahore, and 6 per cent. by Shikarpur, whilst the balance, viz., 13 per cent., came from other places. The Chairman gave the above figures as he had seen it unfairly stated in a certain Indian newspaper that this railway would not benefit Indian but only British interests. The above figures showed clearly that nearly three-quarters of the railway belonged to Indians, and it followed that Indians would reap a corresponding proportion of profits earned by the line. The Chairman also gave additional information of interest in two matters, first, that some of the materials would probably be shipped from England this month instead of the middle of June, i.e., three or four weeks earlier than was at first expected. Another matter that was good news was that the Company's home agents had managed to purchase rails, etc., at nearly £2,000 less than was at first estimated.

Among the directors elected for the current year are the Hon'ble Mr. Webb, C. I. E., (Chairman), and Sir David P. Masson, Kt., C. I. E.

AN ENGINEER'S GALLANTRY.

Appropriate Recognition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 28.

A pleasing function has just taken place, at Secunderabad, the occasion being the presentation, at a large gathering of gentlemen, of the Royal Humane Society's medal and certificate, for saving life, to Mr. R. B. Hewson, lately an Assistant Engineer, in the service of the Madras Railway, but now of His Highness the Nizam's State Railway.

It appears that, in August last, Mr. Byron, District Traffic Superintendent, Madras Railway, was seeing to some passengers being transhipped, at a damaged bridge on the line. He was standing on a wing of a wall, when it fell into the flooded river, taking Mr. Byron with it.

Mr. Hewson, seeing the extreme danger Mr. Byron was in, of being drowned, at once plunged in, and succeeded in effecting a rescue, but not without running considerable risk of losing his own life.

Major Carew Smythe, R. E., Acting Agent and Manager, H. H the Nizam's State Railway, made the presentation, in the presence of a large gathering, who cheered Mr. Hewson as he received the medal and certificate.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.

Complaint against the N.-W. Ry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 28.

The native grain merchants addressed the Karachi Chamber of Commerce complaining of delays that occur in settling their claims for shortages by the North-Western Railway, pointing out that it generally takes six to seven months before any claim is paid by the Railway, and even then the rates paid are arbitrary and below bazar rates.

The Chamber has sent a copy of the native grain merchants' letter to the District Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, with a request that delays in settling claims be minimised as far as possible.

FENNEL, the Amir's chauffeur, is reported to be returning to Kabul via Chaman and Kandahar.

KARACHI grain export trade continues at a standstill on account of high prices.

THERE will be concerts at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on the 9th and 10th July in aid of the Countess of Minto's Indian Nursing Association.

THE Comptroller-General, Calcutta, has decided to grant telegraphic transfers between Calcutta and Karachi experimentally at a premium of 3-16 per cent. either way.

THE MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

HALT AT MULLAH KILLI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 28.

On the 26th May, the Dawazai and Atmanzai sections of the Mohmands refused the terms of submission offered to them by General Willcocks.

The latter accordingly moved, yesterday, to Yakhdand and was preparing to take the necessary coercive measures, when the "jirgas" of both sections came in and tendered submission.

General Willcocks, thereupon, moved to Nahakki, accompanied by that portion of General Barrett's Brigade which had gone to meet him at Mulla Killi.

At Nahakki the "jirga" of the Khwaizai Mohmands, hitherto recalcitrant, appeared and made submission.

The Safis have paid their fine and the Musa Khel have already sent in half of theirs.

Thus the only section of the Mohmands still standing out is the Baizai, and it is possible that the measures of General Willcocks may result in the submission of this tribe also.

To-day General Anderson's Brigade begins its return march to India, *via* Pandiali.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 28.

A "Pioneer" special from Mulla Killi, of 27th May, states that General Barrett, with the Seaforths and a convoy, arrived here yesterday. Generals Willcocks and Barret leave to-day for Yakhdand in the Utmanzi country, General Anderson with somewhat reduced brigade proceeding to-morrow to Pandiali. No opposition is expected to the latter owing to the submission of the Isa Khels and Burhan Khels.

A summary of the doings of the 2nd Brigade at Nahakki, after the departure of the 1st Brigade, was sniping during one or two of the following nights, and on Saturday the 23rd, a Seaforths' signaller was seriously wounded. That evening a "jirgah" came in and accepted the terms offered on behalf of the Kamalai Halimzai. On Sunday, the 24th, the death of Major Neal Maclachlan of the Seaforths cast a gloom on the whole camp. His death was the result of an accident. A revolver, which was always kept loaded, was in the case and went off while he was lying down in the tent, killing him instantaneously. The deceased officer was very popular in his regiment and has a wide circle of friends in India to mourn his loss.

On the evening of the 24th a number of representatives of the Isa Khel and Burhan Khel paid in fines. It was a picturesque gathering.

The 1st Brigade returns to Nahakki.

A later massage of the same date states that the Brigade left Mullah Killi that morning with General Willcocks and Barrett for Yakhdand. The Utmanzai, who inhabit Yakhdand and neighbouring villages, had shown symptoms of a truculent attitude, possibly under the belief that they would not be revisited. The force actually reached Yakhdand with the purpose of carrying out punitive measure, when the Utmanzai jirgah disposed itself at the extreme end of the village. The jirgah expressed the readinesss to pay the fine imposed. They requested that certain portions of Yakhdand belonging to the Malikh who would not bear a share of the tribal responsibility might be destroyed.

Later two Dawezai representatives also put in an appearance with guarantees of their fellow tribesmen's desire to accept Government's terms. An excursion across the Shatai Pass would have been extremely inconvenient. At this stage the arrival of the Dawezai representatives was thus most opportune.

The last two days at Mulla Killi and Nahakki great discomfort was experienced. The heat was intense, there was a plague of flies, and the worst of all was the dense driving duststorm day and night. The combination of these evils, and no shade, can be better imagined than described.

At Umra Killi, the greater part, yesterday, a vast dust heap whirled into furious activity all day. The mules and camels which passed to and fro adding their quota to the blinding and suffocating haze of yellow dust. The heat on the way to Nahakki to-day was extreme, from Yakhdand to Nahakki vast clouds of dust marked the progress of the slowly moving force.

NATIVE PRESS IN CALCUTTA.

THE "SANDHYA'S" PRINTER WARNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 28.

Nagendra Das Gupta, printer and publisher of the "Sandhya," charged with making declaration under a false name, was after a protracted trial by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, warned and discharged to-day.

MOTOR-BOATS FOR THE AMIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 28.

As a result of his visit to Poona and his experience of Mr. Stewart's motor-boat, His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan has been pleased to place an order for three motor-boats with Messrs. Stewart and Son. These boats will be used on the Afghanistan rivers in places where there are ferries.

ACCIDENT IN A MINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 28.

News comes from Kolar of a terrible air blast accident in 1,650 level of Ogle's shaft at the Balaghat Mine on Sunday afternoon, involving the death of two coolies and causing injury to seven others.

MR. MAXWELL has arrived at Simla and presented his report on the telegraph watch system. It is understood that a working arrangement has been arrived at.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Enhancement of Powers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 28.

The following Resolution of the Finance Department is published:—

In paragraph 8 of his despatch No. 107, (Financial), dated the 2nd August, 1907, His Majesty's Secretary of State has been pleased to delegate to the Government of India increased powers in respect of the creation of new and temporary appointments and the revision of establishments.

These orders supersede the rules contained in clauses (1), (2) and (4) of sections of the Resolution in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 916 Ex., dated the 4th March, 1893, and will be embodied in a revised audit Resolution which will issue after approval by the Secretary of State.

Pending the issue of the revised rules, the Government of India will exercise the enhanced powers now conferred by the Secretary of State, by which they have the authority—

(1) To create any new permanent appointment other than an appointment which would ordinarily be held by a gazetted officer recruited in England, of which the salary or maximum salary does not exceed Rs. 500 a month.

(2) To raise the salary of such an appointment to an amount not exceeding Rs. 750 a month.

(3) To sanction the temporary appointment or deputation of an officer—(a) for any specified period if his salary or salary and deputation allowance do not exceed Rs. 500 a month; (b) for not more than two years if his salary or salary and deputation allowance exceed Rs. 500 a month: provided that the temporary appointment or deputation of an officer on a salary exceeding Rs. 50,000 a year, unless such officer has a lien on an appointment carrying a salary of equal or higher value fixed by statute requires the sanction of the Secretary of State.

(4) To sanction revisions of establishment which involve an additional expenditure of not more than Rs. 50,000 a year, or in the case of establishments, such as process-serving establishments the scale and remuneration of which are fixed by courts of law under rules having the force of law when the net extra expenditure involved allowing for the receipt of fees does not exceed Rs. 50,000 a year.

(5) The financial powers which have been delegated to Local Governments and Administrations will for the present remain unchanged.

N. R. ASSOCIATION RULES.

Important Target Modification.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 28.

The following changes in the National Rifle Association Rules have been notified and will come into effect for 1908:—

"Dimensions of target."—The 2nd and 3rd class targets will be circular, with this alteration: The divisons of the 200, 500 and 600 yards targets remain as last year, viz., the alteration is that the inner target for 2nd class 500 and 600 yards will be 32 inches in diameter and for 300 yards, 3rd class, 15 inches, and 4 marks will be given as score. The inner of the 3rd class target is up to 13 inches diameter, coloured black, and beyond that white. The inner is divided from the bull's-eye by a faint white line, not visible to the firer. The 300 yards target.—The dimensions of the target to be used at 300 yards are as follows:—Bull's-eye (black), 9 inches diameter, inner (white) 18 inches diameter, magpie 27 inches diameter. Of outer remainder of the target, 4 feet in diameter.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Gratifying Decrease.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 28.

Plague has not been so nearly extinct as at present for a number of years past. This week the Central Provinces, Berar, Central India, Rajputana and Baluchistan all return clean sheets. The remaining provinces had amongst them during the seven days ending last Saturday a total of only 1,000 plague deaths, of which the Punjab accounts for 480, Bombay Presidency 329, United Provinces 122, Burma 107, Bengal 101, North-West Frontier Province 58, Mysore State 63, Madras Presidency 80, and Kashmir 1.

SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 28.

General Sir Archibald Hunter, Commanding the Southern Army, accompanied by his staff, arrived this morning at Trivandrum where he is the guest of the Maharajah of Travancore. To-morrow he proceeds to Cape Comorin.

CURRENT Indian wheat crop is estimated at 2 1-2 million tons less than that of last year.

LEAKAT HUSAIN and Abdul Gaffur have failed in their appeal to the Calcutta High Court.

THE Raja of Suket, Punjab, died on Tuesday, his son the Tikka Sahib succeeds him.

THE Government of Madras have sanctioned the estimate, amounting to Rs. 3,11,790, for water-supply of Bezwada.

THE Factory Commission report will be presented to the Government of India next week when the members separate, the Secretary (Mr. Campbell) proceeding home on leave.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

FRIDAY, MAY 29.

Bombay Garrison:—Fort Field Officer, 2nd Lieut. G. H. Hopkinson, 116th Mahrattas; next for duty, Lieut. M. Dockrell, 116th Mahrattas; Colaba Field Officer, Major A. C. Pitman, R.G.A., next for duty, Major G. H. F. Wingate, 2nd Royal Scots.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

90th Punjabis.—Major G. A. Ward, 2nd Double Company Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Major A. C. Baldwin deceased. Dated 30th January.

Staff.—Captain A. H. McCleverty, 2nd Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry, to officiate as Brigade-Major 2nd (Infantry) Brigade, Secunderabad, vice Captain C. J. L. Allanson, on leave or until further orders. Dated 11th April.

26th Prince of Wales's Own Light Cavalry.—Major E. H. Cole, 2nd Squadron Commander, to officiate as Commandant, and Major A. S. Arnold, 2rd Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on leave of Brevet-Colonel A. P. Westlake, D.S.O., and Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. Kerrich, or until further orders. Dated 6th May.

30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse).—Captain P. N. Leslie, Squadron Officer, and pro tem 4th Squadron Commander, to be pro tem 3rd Squadron Commander; Captain V. E. Muspratt, Squadron Officer, to be pro tem 4th Squadron Commander, but to remain seconded; Captain E. E. Wilford, Squadron Officer, to be pro tem 4th Squadron Commander, but to remain seconded; and Captain B. C. Fellows Squadron Officer, to be pro tem 4th Squadron Commander, vice Major A. E. Barnard, seconded. Dated 19th January.

2nd Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry.—Major F. P. S. Dunsford, 2nd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command during the absence on leave of Major F. A. Smith, or until further orders. Dated 4th April.

79th Carnatic Infantry.—Major H. L. Hole, Double Company Officer, to be 4th Double Company Commander, vice Major F. G. Pierce, transferred to the 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers. Dated 14th May.

90th Punjabis.—Major G. H. G. Mockler, 3rd Double Company Commander, to be 2nd Double Company Commander; Major R. J. T. Savi, 4th Double Company Commander, to be 3rd Double Company Commander; Captain H. W. Jackson, Double Company Officer, to be 4th Double Company Commander, but to remain seconded; and Captain H. R. McGill, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem, 4th Double Company Commander, vice Major G. A. Ward, appointed 2nd-in-Command. Dated 30th January.

91st Punjabis (Light Infantry).—Major A B Murray, 4th and pro tem 3rd Double Company Commander, and officiating 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant; and Captain H J deB Barnett, Double Company Officer, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Brevet-Colonel H D U Keary, D S O, A-D-C, officiating in Command of the Mandalay Brigade, or until further orders. Dated 25th April.

102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers—Major F G Pierce, 4th Double Company Commander, 79th Carnatic Infantry, to be 2nd Double Company Commander, vice Major F R E Lock, appointed 2nd-in-Command. Dated 14th May.

128th Pioneers—Captain N B Dunscombe, 4th Double Company Commander, to be pro tem 3rd Double Company Commander, and Captain N G B Goodfellow, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem 4th Double Company Commander, vice Captain G D M Moore, seconded for duty with the 107th Pioneers. Dated 11th November.

The undermentioned Officer is granted combined leave out of India, on private affairs for 2 months and 22 days, including sixty days' privilege leave:—Major J Talbot, 37th Lancers (Assistant Military Secretary to General Sir Archibald Hunter, K C B, D S O, Commanding Southern Army).

The undermentioned Officer is granted combined leave out of India, on private affairs, for 4 months and 23 days, including sixty days' privilege leave:—Captain T D Jackson, D S O, 1st Battalion The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), (A-D-C to General Sir Archibald Hunter, K C B, D S O, Commanding Southern Army).

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 28.

Brigadier General Remington, Commanding the Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade, is granted three months' combined leave, in India. Colonel Cookson, 29th Lancers, commands the Brigade.

Lieutenant Orton, 1st Battalion, 39th Gurhwal Rifles, has been selected to proceed to Khatmandu, to supervise the training of the Nepal Escort, during the current summer.

The death is reported of Lieutenant G.G.D.A. Macpherson, York and Lancaster Regiment, on the voyage to England, on the 23rd instant, from abscess on the liver.

2nd Lieutenant St. George, Unattached List, is posted to the 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkhas, on appointment to the Indian Army.

Brigadier General Atkinson, Colonel-on-the-Staff, Bangalore Cavalry Brigade, is granted four months' leave out of India.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Revision of Clerical Establishment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 28.

Last year the Secretary of State sanctioned the creation of an appointment of Controller of Military Supply, in Calcutta, to deal with the Railway Store and Factory Accounts, for the whole of the Army, and also the introduction of a Divisional system of Accounts, by which, a single officer will be in charge, under the Circle Controller, of the whole of the remaining accounts within each Divisional area and the existing establishments of the Military Accounts Department were accordingly redistributed.

In view of this introduction of the new system, from the beginning of April last, a scheme has now been sanctioned, by the Secretary of State, which increases the strength of the clerical establishments, and introduces the revised rates of pay, and also provides a reserve of clerks for leave and training, thus enabling the employment of unpaid apprentices to be dispensed with.

MR. A. P. SARKAR, Executive Engineer, Bengal, officiates as Superintending Engineer, vice Mr. B. K. Finnimore, on leave.

THE NAGPUR EXHIBITION.

Laying of the Foundation Stone.

Nagpur is not a place where anyone cares to stay for the hot weather who can get away to cooler regions, but the 22nd of May saw a large gathering of its leading citizens to witness the laying of the foundation-stone for the building of the Industrial Exhibition of 1908.

The work of erecting the enclosure and the temporary buildings is already well on its way, and it was to mark the beginning of the only permanent edifice that is to form part of the Exhibition that the ceremony was held.

This building is an open pavilion of carved stone work designed by Mr. W. B. Starky, Supervising Engineer, Nagpur; and to be erected at the expense of Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Daga, of Kamptee, at a cost of Rs. 25,000. After the Exhibition is over, it will form the central figure of the public park that is to be laid out on the Exhibition grounds. More than half of the stone work has been completed, and the carved pillars and all the lower parts of the building are ready for erection.

It was possible for visitors to the ceremony to see the general plan of the Exhibition. The main approach is through a gateway of a temporary nature, 85 feet in height, and forming a facade of 200 feet in length. Towards the construction of this the firm of Raja Gokuldas, Rai Bahadur, Seth Ballabhdas and Seth Jiwandas of Jubbulpore have given a sum of Rs. 6,000. From this a wide approach road leads to the Textile and Wood and Metal Courts. South of these lie the Miscellaneous and Ladies' sections, and the Durbar Hall. Across the road to the railway station, which is to be closed during the time the Exhibition is open, are the Agricultural and Forest sections, at the back of which will be found the Engine and Machine houses, and the Mining section, for which advantage has been taken of the rocky face of the natural cliff to provide a working face for the mining machinery that will be shown in operation. In the same section of the grounds will be arranged most of the amusements.

The Exhibition will be connected with the railway station by a temporary light railway provided by Messrs. Orenstein and Koppel, the well-known Calcutta Engineering firm.

The power and lighting arrangements will include the provision of 300 Kilowatts of electric power.

Punctually at 6 p.m, the Commissioner, Mr. A. B. Napier, I.C.S., drove up in his carriage, and was met by the Joint Secretaries and the members of the General Purposes Committee, who escorted him to his seat in the durbar tent, where a numerous company of European and Indian ladies and gentlemen were awaiting his arrival.

Rao Bahadur W. R. Pandit, Joint Secretary, son of Rao Bahadur Ramkrishna Rao Pandit, Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur, then addressed the meeting in the following speech:—

"Mr. Napier, Ladies and Gentlemen,—We are assembled here to-day to lay the foundation-stone of the pavilion which is going to be constructed in connection with the Central Provinces and Berar Exhibition to be held here during the next cold season. All undertakings have a beginning: sometimes they have a picturesque, at others a modest beginning. We see around us a portion of the work that has been done, but it will hardly give you an idea of the much more extensive work done elsewhere, more of the nature of spade work done in office in the districts and all over the country. In view of the fact that there has been no Exhibition held here since the one held during the administration of Sir Richard Temple in 1865 and that great progress has been made in trade and commerce, industry and agriculture during the last fifty years, all are, I believe, agreed that the time has come when an earnest and united effort should be put forth to gather in one place our industrial and agricultural products, and with a view to educate our own people similar products from other parts of India and machinery from abroad such as is likely to help us in the developments of the resources of our provinces. There has of late been a great awakening of the national mind in the direction of industrial and agricultural improvement. At this juncture it is necessary that the energies of the people should be directed into suitable channels. We can fully rely upon the sympathy and co-operation of the Government in this matter, and if the people and the Government work in harmony and friendly co-operation the consummation we all so devoutly wish for—namely the provision from our own resources of all that is required to meet our various demands—will at no distant date be, I am sure, attained. Let us hope that all will extend their hearty support to make the Exhibition worthy of the cause which it represents, and a fitting memorial of the energy and spirit of combination for public good of the people of these Provinces.

This address would be incomplete without a mention of the fact that we owe this pavilion to the generosity of our liberal-minded and distinguished fellow-citizen, Dewan Bahadur Kasturchand Daga, a name always associated with every movement for public welfare. At the present moment there stands before us this formidable and gloomy edifice forming part of the old Nagpur Arsenal; a portion of it has already disappeared, and even since then we have been hoping to see the remainder follow its example:

Peace hath her victories
No less renowned than War.

And it is certain that this ungainly abode of arms and ammunition will have sooner or latter to give place to a public park surrounding the light and graceful pleasure dome of which we see the beginnings here to-day—the sight of which will keep green in the minds of our children's children the memory of the Exhibition of 1908 and the generosity of Dewan Bahadur Kasturchand Daga."

The Commissioner was then invited to lay the stone. All present then moved across to the spot where the stone forming the corner of one of the flanking towers of the pavilion was hanging ready to be swung into its bed. Mr. Jhandamull, Assistant Engineer, Engineer to the Exhibition Committee, assisted Mr. Napier to set the stone. The trowel used for this purpose was supplied by Messrs. Bechtler and Co, of Allahabad.

Mr. Napier then addressed the meeting in Urdu; he regretted the absence of Mr. Walker, late Commissioner, Nagpur, who had been compelled by a serious attack of illness to proceed to England on leave. He pointed out the very great advance in every way that the province had made since the last Nagpur exhibition of 1865. The greater intelligence and administrative capacity that the people had developed was strikingly exemplified in the composition of the General Purposes Committee which contained only two Europeans, while the corresponding Committee in 1865 contained only two Indians, all the rest being Europeans.

Mr. Napier acknowledged the liberality of Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Daga, donor of the Pavilion, and concluded with a description of the Exhibition, its aims and nature.

The spectators then returned to the Darbar tent, where garlands and "pan supari" were distributed, and after a vote of thanks to Mr. Napier had been proposed by the Hon'ble G. M. Chitnavis, C. I. E., the meeting terminated.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

"MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMAN" PICTURE AT THE ACADEMY.

Prime Minister's Little Daughter.

£3,000 A YEAR FLATS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 8.

What do you think of the Academy this year, is the dinner table question of the Week.

There was a brilliant throng at the Private View on Saturday when Rank and Genius was the magic passport, and this week, when the humble shilling was the open sesame, the invading crowds are reported to have been larger than ever. Town is certainly very full, and the American and French invasion, which is now in full swing, was no doubt largely responsible for the crowded condition of the galleries.

The art critics are again deploring the mediocre character of the work that obtains admission to our national shrine of paint and canvas, but the mere man and woman in the street finds plenty to interest them. The picture that everyone is talking about and in front of which an interested crowd is always to be found is the Hon. John Collier's "The Death Sentence." Some years ago Mr. Collier first made the discovery that the great public loves a story picture and particularly a puzzle story picture into which they are required to read the artist's meaning. Two years ago his famous "Chess" became the picture of the year, and hot discussions raged as to which of the four people sitting at the bridge table was the cheat in question. Last year the "Marriage of Convenience" provided similar mental exercise, and now it is the turn of "The Death Sentence." There may be better pictures hung in this year's Academy, but none more humanly interesting than Mr. Collier's telling painting of the elderly physician in his consulting room who has just informed his patient, a young man well groomed and well-dressed and apparently in the bloom of healthy manhood, that his case offers no hope. What is the disease? is the question instantly asked by a generation which has developed a morbid fondness for discussing disease and its treatment in and out of season.

"Consumption! Look at the stethoscope on the table," is the answer nine times out of ten; but Mr. Collier tells me that the disease is not consumption. Heart disease, creeping paralysis and a multitude of other nervous disorders are suggested, but Mr. Collier refuses to allay public curiosity.

Another and pleasanter picture to which every visitor to the Academy sooner or later makes her way is Mr. Arthur Hacker's portrait of Miss Ivy Lilian Close. This picture, too, has a story. Not long ago a certain London daily newspaper, in reply to an American challenge, instituted a beauty competition with the object of proving that the loveliest women in the world are the daughters of Britain.

Photographs were sent to the newspaper by the hundred thousand and this colossal gallery of feminine good looks was submitted to a jury of connoisseurs, which included some of the greatest artists of the day.

Miss Ivy Lilian Close was their choice. By the unanimous consent of this committee of artists she was the most beautiful woman in the world. Only on Monday when the Academy opened was the secret of her identity made known, however, and there was a rush to see her portrait which was hung on the line in the very first gallery. Golden hair with soft curls threaded through with azure blue tulle, eyes of deepest blue, a rose leaf complexion and delicate features complete a charming picture. Mr. Hacker has presented his lovely sitter in a Romney gown of soft white muslin with a lace fichu and a blue sash.

Portraits were again a notable feature, a striking painting of Father Bernard Vaughan, the author of so many vituperative attacks on the ways of Smart Society, and one of the Bishop of London, most popular of ecclesiastical dignitaries, being among the principal attractions of the Academy. A really charming portrait of Princess Patricia of Connaught hung near that of the "most beautiful woman." With her brown eyes and fair hair and a face full of expression Princess Patricia is one of the most interesting looking as well as the prettiest of our Royal princesses.

MISS ELIZABETH ASQUITH.

Little Miss Elizabeth Asquith, the Prime Minister's twelve-year-old daughter, has become quite an important little person. Next Tuesday afternoon she is to take the leading part in a children's play at Claridge's Hotel. A demure little girl with big serious brown eyes she belongs to the "old fashioned" order of childhood, and is said to have inherited a big share of her mother's wit and brilliancy.

Certainly little Elizabeth is in great demand at the drawing room at 20 Cavendish-square, and she is a general favourite with the members of her father's Cabinet. I was amused to see her playing the hostess in the absence of her mother the other day. A distinguished gathering had responded to Mrs. Asquith's appeal to be present at her charity concert when unfortunately at the last moment the hostess herself was unable to be present. Miss Violet Asquith, the eldest daughter of the Prime Minister and Mrs. Asquith's stepdaughter, a graceful fair-haired girl, received the guests on her mother's behalf in the drawing-room, but she was forestalled by her younger sister on the stairs, where visitors found themselves greeted in the best Society manner by a small figure with very long black legs and short white skirts. With a pretty dignity she swept footmen and servants aside and herself ushered favoured friends to their seats in the big white drawing-room.

Not until every guest was comfortably seated and supplied with a programme did the little hostess make her way to the top of the room where she became lost to view in the depths of a big arm chair.

A brilliant throng of well-known people had responded to the invitation of Mrs. Asquith to hear Miss Mabel Monteith, who was warmly applauded for her sympathetic rendering of Chopin's music. But it was Lady Speyer who awoke the audience to the greatest enthusiasm.

"Bravo", "Bravo," shouted the Society women at the close of Lady Speyer's violin recital and there was such a frantic clapping of white gloved hands that Lady Speyer, a beautiful woman in a beautiful gown of pastel blue, had again and again to bow her acknowledgments. It might have been a festival night at the Opera instead of a charity concert in a West End drawing-room, so great was the enthusiasm.

WHAT TO DO WITH OUR GIRLS.

Quite a muster of Society women are sending their specialities to the "What to do With Our Girls Exhibitions" which opens at the Princes Skating Rink next week. Princess Henry of Battenberg, who is much interested in church embroideries, is sending some specimen of her own work. Church embroideries is a branch of needlecraft which offers a very good opening to a clever and artistic needlewoman.

The craze for hand-woven fabrics has created employment, for large numbers of educated women who are adepts at the hand loom. The Duchess of Hamilton, who has a school for weaving, is sending

her workers to the Exhibition so that they may interest the girls in their work.

Another aristocratic exhibitor will be Viscountess Molesworth, who is actively interested in the making of jam as a home industry. Lady Molesworth will herself preside at her jam stall, where, she says, she will have a fine display of new season's marmalade.

MILLIONAIRES' FLATS.

London is rapidly becoming a city of flats. Flats to suit all purses, with rents ranging from £50 in the suburbs to £300 in the West End, have been built all over London and now millionaires are to be catered for in Piccadilly. Those who would live in the huge flats that have been erected on the site of the late Duke of Cambridge's mansion in Piccadilly must indeed be millionaires. The Piccadilly flats are not meant for those who require a modest little suite of rooms at a rent, of a couple of hundred a year. Forty or fifty pounds a week is the rent of the new flats and this does not even include rates, which are expected to total about £300 per annum.

Not many people can afford to pay two or three thousand pounds a year in rent, but it is not expected that the new flats will long remain vacant. One of them has already been taken, appropriately enough by "the richest young man in the world" as Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt is known to fame. Mr. Vanderbilt's flat is the smallest in the block, but still there is no fear that he will suffer from lack of space. His flat is situated at the top of the building and contains ten large bedrooms, three bath-rooms and a number of smoking, billiard and drawing-rooms, in addition to cloak rooms, kitchen halls, and boudoirs. All these are on the one floor and have a frontage to Piccadilly of nearly seventy feet. The five flats underneath Mr. Vanderbilt's have even more floor space, and it is computed that thirty of the little "pound a weekers" of the suburbs could be put in each one of them. Surely the homes of the millionaires of Piccadilly are the last word in flats.

FRUIT-LADEN HATS.

For two or three seasons past fruit have been slowly creeping in as a trimming for hats. This season a woman to be in the forefront of fashion is required to carry a small orchard on her head. The towering crowns which are now the vogue are completely covered in some cases by rows and rows of cherries and even river hats with fluffy frills of net and lace are wreathed with giant cherries, the size of young apples. A "white heart" toque is the technical description of a toque that resembles a dish of red and white cherries are all ready for dessert.

Purple grapes, it must be admitted, make a very effective trimming. At a smart matinee concert the other day I saw a hat of dull grey crinoline lined with a pale port wine shade of silk and trimmed with deep clusters of big purple grapes shading to pinkish purple and cool green vine leaves.

Apples, tangerine oranges, red currents, hops and even raspberries are among the fruit trimmings of the hour.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW BOMBAY.

Last Words.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Perhaps the Worshipful Corporators may like to read what Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S. (&c.), President of the Anti-Vermin Society lately organized in London, has to say about Plague Prevention. By the last mail this eminent authority wrote to my old friend and most sapient Corporator, Mr. Pestonjee Kanga:—

"I read your brochure with the greatest interest. It is an admirably clear and cogent exposition of the subject, and, if widely circulated, as I hope it has been, cannot fail to be of great public utility. Your recommendations are sound and practical, and I agree with almost all you say."

It will be remembered that Mr. Pestonjee Kanga's pamphlet dealt lucidly with almost all the abuses that I have tried to expose in the series of letters you have been so good as to publish. I shall deal with them at greater length in my summary booklet now in the Press. This I am sending to Lord Morley, to the Press in England, and to the Presidents of every Sanitary and Scientific Society, not only in England, but on the Continent, and in the United States, in the vain hope that the Corporation may be shamed and galvanized into taking action.

And as His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G.,—like Martha of old—is busied serving up trays of conundrums to the public which were solved.—Some of them more than 75 years ago by a batch of men far more competent than any expert now in Bombay. And the other conundrums have all been discussed threadbare for nearly 40 years. I am sending a copy of my Summary Pamphlet to Sir James Crichton-Browne myself, with a respectful letter earnestly exhorting him to represent forcibly to Lord Morley and Council the urgent need there exists for decisive action and to recommend in the strongest terms he can find in his vocabulary, that the time has come for His Lordship in Council to call upon the Corporation peremptorily to take action to remove all these abuses within three months, and to suspend it, if it does not comply.

I shall send copies also to the Right Honorable Colonel Mark Hockwood, to Sir John Tardive, to Mr. Hart Davies, to Sir Henry Kimber, and to Mr. Gordon Bennett of the new York Herald"—to the Chairmen of all Shipping Companies and of all Chambers of Commerce.

I appeal to you, Sir, and to all your influential brother journalists to support the small band of earnest men, who can no longer tolerate the ineptitude of the Corporation, nor view with its complacency an average annual five years' death roll of 63 per mille of adults, a present mortality of 47 per mille; nor can we or the general public bear to think of 13,000 children dying mainly from preventible causes every year.—Yours, etc.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD.

Matheran.

It is understood that Mr. Rives, who is now officiating on the Calcutta High Court bench for Mr. Rampini, Acting Chief Justice, will officiate for Mr. Woodroffe on the return of the Chief Justice from leave after the vacation.

The annual return as to the receipts and disbursements in connection with the Duchy of Cornwall, just issued, shows a revenue of £140,949, principally arising from the royal estates at Kennington. One curious item, however, is £20 5s. for the proceeds of the sale of unclaimed wreck. The sum of £80,407 8s. 10d. is mentioned as payments made to his Royal Highness.

Archbishop Bourne's invitation to the Eucharistic Congress has been accepted by Cardinal Moran, Cardinal Gibbons, Cardinal Logue, Cardinal Lscot, Cardinal Fischer, and Cardinal Mercier. In addition to these it is expected, the "Tablet" says, that Cardinal Ferrari, of Milan, the Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo, and a Cardinal Legate specially appointed to represent the Pope will be present.

PLAGUE AND THE SHUNKERSHETT BUST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is hardly any doubt that, of all matters, which have a direct, or indirect, concern with Bombay, there is none more important and interesting at the present moment, than a continued endeavour to discover proper remedial measures, such as would effectually cope with the ravages of plague. This is, in its general scope, a grave subject, which has various aspects. The primary one is its recurring nature of deteriorating the atmosphere, at a fixed period of the year, as if it would seem that it was passing in a cycle over India within due limits. In this connection, it opens an avenue to serious considerations of learned meteorologists in a more enlightened scope of the subject. For it has not still been authoritatively announced as to the locality whence it derives its origin, what course it generally takes on its march, and where it vanishes altogether. Nor has a direct cause been discovered for the monotonous course of recurrence of this cycle, though one can be pretty sure that it exists so. The secondary, and, perhaps, equally important one, is the desideratum of a remedy to overturn the awful effects of plague. That, in this range of its consideration, the different authorities pay heed on different lines, and have recourse to remedial measures for the alleviation of the sufferings of the people, as much as possible, cannot be denied. How far they have succeeded in attaining the desired result, towards which their exertions and expenditure of money are directed, is a question in which the probability of the case at once becomes more elastic, as the people run away in large numbers from the affected localities, to enable different persons to arrive at different opinions. A variance of opinion is a mere sign, which clearly points out the unsuccessful result obtained, though not a sign of the truthfulness of each and every opinion. Thus it may seem that Captain Liston has opportunely taken up the subject, with a benevolent purpose, and renewed the slumbering discussion on the different points of vital importance to the native population, among which the plague plays its havoc, and whose features vary according as time passes, yet not the less frightful in comparison. It is a notable fact that vigour in discussion cannot last long with the plague, it is likely to droop sooner or later, consequently more suggestions and new trials, from time to time, are the very things needed. The gravity of the whole matter is the enormous period during which the plague has carried on its career, and which has exceeded the calculations, surmises and probabilities hitherto advanced by those whose wisdom in these matters was estimable. It is this condition of increasing helplessness of the mass of hindu population, year after year, which compels them to fall back on their religious beliefs of some kind or other, which also is a question of no less importance than those of the two preceding. While one is in this mood of thought, and accompanying a funeral to one of the principle burning places or Hindu cemeteries of the Hindu population, situate in the old Sonapur street, what should he behold there, but an archæological relic, posted in the middle, near the very gate entrance, to obstruct the passage of a free and rapid entry of the funeral procession. Especially in the plague times, more than in the ordinary, the mourners labour under peculiarly disparaging circumstances, to whose religious feelings and conditions of life, the shocking view of this marble relic must needs impart great disparagement. The marble relic alluded to, is none other than the bust of the late Jugonnath Shunkersheet. How it came to be there is an enigma, in which the Hindu people, who have access to that place for the disposal of the dead, have been involved throughout the long period of plague. One and all think that this is not the proper place for it, and stop dumb with fear for the consequences. This bust was deposited there in caprice, all of a sudden, before the outbreak of plague, nearly a dozen years ago, of which the cause has never been furnished. In the archæological point of view, this modern novelty had been whimsically enforced, or rather engrafted on Hinduism. Antiquarians have hitherto discovered no parallel case among Hindus, throughout their long researches, directly bearing upon Hinduism. There were eminent antiquarians in Bombay, half a century ago, such as the late Rev. Dr. Wilson, Sir George Birdwood, the late Dr. Bhau Dajee and others, of whom the old gentleman of the bust was a contemporary and an associate, and whose labours, in connection with the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, in the cause of science and public weal, are not still forgotten by those few old residents who are still living. In the modern time, not even among the non-Hindus, are there similar cases, as every creed has inhibited the practice, where it existed, some hundreds of years ago, in the *burial* cemeteries, and, doubtlessly, for moral, if not rigidly religious, grounds. There was clearly a mistake in keeping a marble bust in a place where dead bodies are burnt, and the doctrine of annihilation is predominant admits of no doubt; but whether it was the mistake of the so-called generous donor, or of the equally kind Burning-ground authorities, it is difficult to say. Indeed, there is ample evidence for both concerned to see clearly that during the lapse of so many years there had not been offered even a photograph of any other worthy gentleman, in order to adorn the long empty side-wall of that place. It may, however, now seem high time to correct the mistake, especially as the whole Hindu population is passing, at present, through a very critical period of their lives, and return the bust to the donor to be replaced in its original place, or wherever he chooses. One would be inclined to suggest that the best place for its reception, now, would be a suitable spot, on one side of the pavement, in the large compound of the Shunkersheet's temple at Gowalia.—Yours, etc.,

May 26. A. HINDU.

PLAGUE AT SATARA

The Governor Thanks Workers.

His Excellency the Governor received the gentlemen of the Satara district who assisted in the plague operations in the district during last winter, at Government House, Mahableshwar, on the 27th inst. In opening the proceedings His Excellency said he was glad to have an opportunity of thanking them personally for helping Government in its efforts to save the lives of the people. After dwelling on the the deplorable loss of human life due to the plague, His Excellency explained that Government were doing all they could to persuade the people to adopt preventive measures, but compulsion would never be resorted to. Without, therefore, the active assistance of those who can bring direct influence to bear in the villages, the measures of Government could not be successful. Finally, His Excellency thanked the gentlemen present for their work in the sacred cause of humanity. Tokens of honour were then presented and after the usual distribution of garlands and "pan supari" the meeting dispersed.

A Correspondent writes that it is rumoured that Mr. Bai Balmookund, a member of the Debt Commission, may succeed the late Mr. P. Rungiah Naidu in the post of Judge of H. H. Nizam's High Court, Hyderabad.

QUETTA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, MAY 25.

Sir Henry and Lady McMahon gave an open air ball at the Residency a few nights ago. The grounds were illuminated for the occasion and dancing was kept up until long after midnight.

The ladies' dinner at the Club, on Saturday, was followed by a third performance of "Robinson Crusoe, D.S.O." the burlesque which has been so successfully staged this season by the Quetta A.-D.-C. The performance met with a very warm reception, and went with a swing that was irresistible. All the actors were word perfect and the characters well sustained. 'Peggy,' the village belle betrothed to Crusoe, was delightfully represented by Mrs. Rivett-Carnac, who sang and acted with great charm. Miss E. McMahon, as 'Vinolia' added to the golden opinions she had already won on the stage, and her spirited acting and lovely dancing were greatly admired. She acts in a simple natural way that is as convincing as it is rare in an amateur, and as the 'village maiden' Miss McMahon was an attractive personation. Mr. W. A. Hagger, in the title role, displayed all the ability requisite to so important a part and was an interesting 'Robinson Crusoe' Captain R. H. Palin as 'Tinbad' excelled both in his acting and his make up, and sustained the character throughout with cleverness and humour. Captain A. L. Barrett's representation of 'Bogie Bill,' the buccaneer, could not have been better, and Captain Harcourt as 'Haudi Pandi' was excellent. The part of 'Friday' was well taken by Mr. L. C. Scott, Y. and L. Regiment, and the Parrot and Monkey were as good as they could be.

Praise is due to the 'Fisher Lads' and 'Fisher Lasses' who added so much to the attraction of the play by their ringing choruses and lively dancing. A word must be given in favour of the 'Myrmidons' and 'Cannibals' without whom the play would not have been complete. Last but not least, Major Benn, the talented author of the burlesque, must come on the list of successful actors. As 'Mrs. Crusoe' he was the life of the stage and kept every body amused with his comic acting and humorous songs. On this occasion Major Benn has also proved himself a very able stage manager. The whole performance went without a hitch and from curtain rise to curtain fall the amusement never flagged. The scenery was beautifully got up for which credit is due to the clever 'scenic artists, Colonel Lincoln and Captain Woodhouse, who apparently are past masters in the art of picture making. The piano accompaniments were by Mrs. Dumolo and the Orchestra String Band by the 106th Hazara Lancers.

The gang of outlaws, headed by Sada Gul are said to be still in the neighbourhood of Namar Kalar.

ADEN HINDU SAMAJ.

President's Speech.

The following is the speech of Mr. Motiram Heerabhoy, late President, Hindu Samaj, Aden, and a copy of a resolution recorded at a farewell meeting held in his honour at the time of his retirement from Government service, on the 11th instant:—

Mr. Chairman, gentlemen and friends, I am very glad to meet you all here in our Hindu Samaj of which you and I ought to be and are proud. Dear friends, you will, some of you, remember the opening of this our social body a couple of years ago, and with what delight the business was taken in hand at that time by some of our energetic members. I regret that personally I could not under circumstances attend some of the meetings, but I had it at my heart towards the well doing of our Samaj and I tried my best to encourage the working of the body of which I was elected President and Chairman from the beginning, which post I held till the time I retired from service, and am leaving the place for good. I wish to be enlisted as a life member of the Samaj and the Samaj will I hope accept my proposal. In doing this I have nothing but the well being of the Samaj at heart. My last request to you, friends and gentlemen, is that you will try to continue this body of which we are in a great necessity which separated from our friends and relatives by a distance of about fifteen hundred miles. This request I also make to those Hindu gentlemen who may come to the station. I beg you will excuse me for the little time I have taken of the Samaj meeting in expressing what I have already said. I wish you all gentlemen and friends a sound health and every prospect during your stay in this place, and wish you a happy return Home.

At the farewell meeting held in honor of Mr. Motiram Heerabhoy late President of Hindu Samaj, Aden, it was resolved "that the Samaj puts on record its appreciation of the work performed by him from the commencement of the Samaj to his retirement from Government service. The Samaj thanks him for the material help he has rendered to the Samaj and the expression of his willingness to become a life member. The Samaj accepts him as a life member and the Samaj passes a vote of thanks for Mr. Motiram's good wishes towards the working of the Samaj and the keen interest he has taken for the property of the Samaj."

BILLS ON LONDON.

It is notified for general information that the Government of India are prepared to issue Bills of Exchange on the Secretary of State for India in London up to an aggregate amount of £500,000 at the rate of 1s. 3 1/32d. the rupee. All applications for bills must be addressed to the Comptroller General at Calcutta and should reach him, as regards Calcutta tenderers not later than 12 noon (Standard Time) on Thursday, the 4th June 1908, and as regards Bombay and Madras tenderers not later than 1-30 p. m. (Standard Time) on the same day.

Mr. Pestonjee B. Press, who has recently been appointed coach-builder to the Governor, a position he has now held under four Governors of Bombay, is shortly sending a new landau motor-car body to London for exhibition. The body is a handsome piece of work, suitable for a 12-14 h. p. chassis, upholstered in rich cordial cloth with silk laces to match, painted in a deep olive green with artistic black linings, and finished in the best style, and similar to the body of a car now being driven by Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, the Sheriff of Bombay. Any one interested can see the body at Mr. Press's workshops at Mody Bay.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Basturie, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Bowthy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocery, etc.

SUNNY SHEFFIELD.

The Crusade Against the Smoke Nuisance.

The sunniest of our great towns is Sheffield, in spite of the hard names flung at it—"Black Hole" and "Suburb of Hell," writes a correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" in an article which is of more than ordinary interest to Bombay. When the official statistics of sunshine for 1906 were read out in September last at the Sanitary Inspectors' Congress in Llandudno they were received with general laughter; it was a huge joke, no doubt, to hold up Sheffield as a model, when it was almost smothered in smoke. And a little later at a Manchester conference on the smoke question it was said that "Sheffield was the last place in the world to go to expecting to find sunshine." Never was expectation a worse guide.

Before 1890 next to nothing was done in Sheffield towards smoke abatement. By the score chimneys serving boilers and furnaces poured out dense volumes of black smoke for between twenty and forty and in some cases more minutes in the hour. At that time probably the city to a certain degree deserved the censures passed on it. But in 1890 the Corporation appointed a smoke inspector; he was an engineer, had had a very varied experience with different kinds of boilers, and was conversant with the methods of practical smoke prevention. He inspected the conditions under which boilers and furnaces were worked, and suggested necessary improvements; he instructed the firemen how to stoke scientifically, to get more heat out of the fuel, prevent the emission of smoke, and reduce the fuel consumption. The demonstrations proved how much smoke was necessary for efficient working, and time limits for the emission of smoke were strictly fixed. Then means were taken to carry out the rules. The Corporation appointed two more practical engineers as smoke inspectors, and informed the smoke-makers that proceedings would be taken against all persons who exceeded the limits allowed. This notice was impressed on the stokers by the masters, who threatened them with dismissal or payment of the fine if prosecutions should take place. Each chimney is periodically observed, and when the limit is exceeded, if only by one minute, a statutory abatement notice under the Public Health Act, 1875, is served, requiring the firm in question to use more care in firing and to take other necessary measures to abate the nuisance. After the expiration of the time allowed to abate the nuisance more observations are made, and if the nuisance is unabated the City Council then authorises proceedings to be taken. Then follow fines, increasing proportionately to the length of time during which the offence continues.

REDUCTIONS EFFECTED.

The policy pursued has proved profitable to the manufacturer, and has reduced the amount of smoke emitted from hundreds of chimneys to an average of less than two minutes in the hour. And the result? Let the following figures speak:—

	1907. Hours of sunshine.		1908. Hours of sunshine.		Decrease last year. Hours.
Sheffield	1,428	...	1,438	...	10
Bradford	837	...	1,071	...	234
Manchester	894	...	1,144	...	250
Glasgow	1,012	...	1,173	...	161
Birmingham	1,105	...	1,251	...	146
Leeds	1,167	...	1249	...	82
Edinburgh	1,178	...	1,280	...	102
Dublin	1,216	...	1,469	...	253
London	1,235	...	1,409	...	174
Nottingham	1,322	...	1,453	...	131
Durham	1,334	...	1,464	...	130
Aberdeen	1,400	...	1,525	...	125

Liverpool is omitted because no official sunshine record is kept.

This list embraces all the chief towns of the British Isles where large populations and great industries tend to lessen bright sunshine. The figures not only show that from the North of Scotland to the South of England Sheffield received more sunshine than any other large town, but also that it experienced the smallest decrease from the brighter year of 1906. This is important, for it is proof that the atmosphere of Sheffield is improving more decidedly than that of other towns, although few of them carry on such heavy industries. To give assurance of the reliability of the figures, it is only necessary to say that they are from official sources accepted and published by the Meteorological Office, and, further, that the sun burns its own evidence on the recording cards, with which it is impossible to tamper. The recorders in Sheffield are all alike, have all been supplied by the Meteorological Office, and are similar to those in use in other towns.

THE SUNSHINE RECORDER.

Each sunshine recorder consists of a slate base to give stability, to which is affixed a metal frame, slotted to receive three different lengths of card; the longest is at the bottom of the frame to catch the greatest elevation and the appearance of the sun in summer, while the shortest is at the top for winter sunshine, and the middle space serves for the periods between the two seasons. In front of the metal frame is a short column on which rests a glass ball, four inches in diameter. When the sun is shining clearly its rays are focussed by this ball to a point which burns a mark on the card, and when the sun is clouded over or hidden by fog or haze no mark appears. The cards are marked with the hours and half hours, so that not only is the duration of sunshine shown, but the actual time of the day when it shone. The card is taken from the frame each night after sunset, and a fresh one is put in, dated for the next day. After the sunshine has been measured and entered, the exposed cards are sent to the Meteorological Office, which also receives a weekly return of the sunshine as measured in Sheffield so as to compare it with the cards, and not once in the ten years has any discrepancy been reported.

Ninety per cent. of the smoke emitted from boilers or furnaces is not necessary, and it can be prevented without interfering in the slightest degree with any trade or process. The Public Health Act, 1875, gives sufficient power to local authorities, and even to persons aggrieved, to compel smoke abatement, and the enforcement of the law would greatly benefit the manufacturer as well as the general public. The cities which I have named have done a little in the direction of making the

AIR FIT TO BREATHE,

but 95 per cent. of local authorities resolutely refuse to do their duty. There are many reasons for this refusal; the chief is the erroneous idea that if they stop the smoke they will also stop the trade. In order that justice may be done to the smoke-maker and the public, Government action is absolutely necessary.

India has been troubled with the smoke nuisance, and in 1905 I was commissioned by the India Office to go to Calcutta for six months and decide what was to be done. On arrival in Calcutta I found chimneys belonging to private firms, the municipality, and even the Government sending out black smoke the whole of the day. The smoke law was amended, a Smoke Commission and inspectors appointed, natives were taught how to burn the fuel, various kinds of mechanical appliances were attached to the boilers, and before I left the city quite a number of the worst nuisances were abated. This was the result of Government action. It is, then, the duty of the public, especially the poor, to demand not only better houses, pure food, and pure water, but also pure air. If the demand is made—and the wonder is that it has not been made before—a Smoke Abatement Department will be created under the Local Government Board inspectors will be appointed to advise local authorities, and if the latter refuse to take action the Government inspectors will do so and charge the cost of proceedings to the defaulting authority. If action on these lines were taken the smoke plague would quickly disappear, and the air of our industrial centres would be fit for a civilised people to breathe. There would be more sunshine, better health, and greater wealth and happiness.

SPORTING NEWS.

POLO.

Beresford Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 28.

The following are the entries for the Beresford Polo Tournament, which begins here on the 4th proximo:—

The King's Dragoon Guards—Mr. Clifton Brown, Captain Roebotham, Mr. Wienholt and Captain Renton.

12th Lancers—Mr. Windham Quin, Captain Fane, Mr. Wood and Major Wormald.

17th Lancers—Mr. Parbury, Captain Melvill, Mr. Nutting and Major Carden.

Patiala—Sirdar Thakur Singh, Colonel Sewa Singh, General Pretum Singh and Colonel Chanda Singh.

Viceroy's Staff—Captain Lord Francis Scott, Captain Gibbs, Colonel Brooke and Captain Keighly.

Commander-in-Chief's Staff—Captains Wylly, Basset, Fitzgerald and Learmouth.

A local team will, probably, also put in an appearance, consisting of Major Hombro, Captain Ross, Captain Jelf, and Mr. Goldie.

SPORTS AT RANIKHET.

CRICKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 27.

Ranikhet won the cricket match against Naini with a total of 382, against 345 runs. Captain Stafford in the second innings for Ranikhet made 124.

POLO.

In the Semi-finals the Native Cavalry Subalterns beat the West Ridings by eleven goals to one. The Rifle Brigade beat Naini by eight to love.

TENNIS.

Mrs. Rowcroft and Mr. Dillon of Naini beat Mr. and Mrs. Kemble of Ranikhet.

FOOTBALL.

The Durand Football Tournament commences on the 14th September.

GOLF.

Southern India Championship.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 28.

In the final of the Golf Championship of Southern India at Ootacamund, Captain A. Chalmers, I. M. S., yesterday beat Mr. C. Morrison by 8 up and 6 to play. Captain Chalmers played a brilliant and consistent golf and thoroughly deserved his victory. Captain Chalmers, who also won the Championship last year, established a new record for 18 holes of 77, this being two less for bogey, one below previous record.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 28th May 1908.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	28	1	5 p. m.	1	51
Suez	28	2	20 p. m.	0	40

NOTICES.

Haiti (West Indies) notifies that all offices on Landline system are temporarily closed for International Traffic (21-1-08).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (23-5-08.)
Bhamo route to China right (23-5-08).
Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted (28-5-08).

The Bishop of Astrakhan has asked the Holy Synod, says Reuter, to sanction the institution of floating churches for the fishermen who are working in the Caspian Sea and at the mouth of the Volga during the spring, summer and autumn months.

Reuter states that a lecture which was to have been given at St. Petersburg on the history of Russian music, with special reference to the famous composer Tchaikovsky, was prohibited by the St. Petersburg Prefect of Police, who perhaps confused the composer with the political prisoner.

THE DERBY.

THE OAKS.

STARTING PRICE and straight out commissions executed on all principal English races.

Double and treble events, etc.

Send for list of probable starters and prices.

BEATTIE BROS.,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

"Bombay Government Gazette," May 28.

Mr. Damodardas Maneklal, Mahalkari of Malod and Third Class Magistrate in the district of Surat, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. Ramkrishna Hanmant Page, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Krishnaji Bhaskar Vartak, Mahalkari of Mandangad and Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Ratnagiri, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. V. V. Gayatonde, Acting Mamlatdar of Muddebihal and Magisteate of the Third Class in the district of Bijapur, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. Laxman Damodar Mule, residing at Bhingar, is appointed, with effect from the 7th June to be a Village Munsif under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, for the town of Bhingar and the villages of Sawedi, Nagar Deoleh and Farai Bagh in the Nagar Taluka of the Ahmednagar district vice Mr. Waman Annaji Mungi, resigned.

Mr. Krishnaji Narsinh Maralihalli to practice as a Pleader in the the Dharwar district.

Mr. Anant Morrshwar Pingle to practise as a Pleader in the Thana district.

Mr. Rajaram Krishna Muthe to practise as a Pleader in the Khandesh district.

Mr. Ramchandra Boduarayacharya Raichur to practise as a Pleader in the Dharwar district.

Mr. Hiralal Nagindas Jariwala, LL.B., to practise as a Pleader in the Surat district.

Mr. Vasudev Dinkar Kuber to practise as a Pleader in the Satara district.

Mr. Rustamji Sorabji Captain, BA, LLB, is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

Mr Nageshvar Dolatbhai Pandia to practise as a Pleader in the Broach district.

Mr. Narmadashanker Devshanker Mehta, BA, Mamlatdar of Parantij, is appointed to do duty as Mamlatdar of Daskroi, pending further orders.

Mr V H Thakur is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Kalyan during the absence of Mr Govind Raghunath Dabholkar on privilege leave for one month.

Mr. Trimbak Chintaman Ghaisas, Head Clerk to the Collector of Sholapur is appointed to act as Chitnis to the Collector of Sholapur during the absence of Mr V B Naik on privilege leave for one month and a half.

Mr. Shantaram Purshottam Kulkarni, BA, Probationory Fourth Grade Mamlatdar of Taluka Chandor in the Nasik District, is confirmed in that grade.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are ordered:—Mr Virupax Shivalingappa Kulolgi, BA, to be Mamlatdar of Dharwar. Mr Timmaji Venkatesh Naik, LCE, to be Mamlatdar of Hubli. Mr. Narayan Venkatesh Chandawarkar to be Mamlatdar of Ron. Mr. Gopal Sitaram Dixit, BA, to be Mamlatdar of Kalghatgi. Mr Mangesh Santaya Kumta to be Chitnis to the Collector of Dharwar.

Mr C J H Pain assumed charge of the office of the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Goa Frontier, on the afternoon of the 10th May.

Mr Viziralli Amiralli, District Abkari Inspector Chopda, East Khandesh district, on Rs. 175, was granted leave on medical certificate from the 6th to the 18th February (both days inclusive).

Messrs A G Gupte and V. Sequeira respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of the Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari on the 25th instant.

Messrs G A Thomas, I C S, and J H Garrett, I C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assistant Collector of Customs in charge Prince's Dock Custom House on the 9th instant.

Mr G H Anjangaonkar delivered over and Mr. Phirozsoah Rattanji Kapadia, B A, received charge of the office of the Personal Assistant to the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records on the 29th April.

Mr Phirozshah Rattanji Kapadia B A, delivered over and Mr Ganesh Hari Anjangaonkar received charge of the office of the Personal Assistant to the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records on the 22nd May.

Assistant Surgeon B H Nanavati, F R C S, (Edin) has been granted two months' privilege leave with effect from the 12th May.

Assistant Surgeon S. K. Vaidya, L. M. & S., in charge Mirpur Khas Dispensary, Thar and Parkar district, was granted previlege leave for one month and a half from the 10th April.

Assistant Surgeon Motiram N. Lalvani, L. M. & S., was appointed to the medical charge of the Mirpur Khas Dispensary, Thar and Parkar district, from the 10th April vice Assistant Surgeon S K Vaidya, L M & S, granted leave.

Assistant Surgeon A M Dotiwala, L M & S, has been appointed Superintendent of Vaccination, Bombay Circle, as a temporory measure with effect from the 19th May vice Assistant Surgeon S V Kantak, deceased.

Assistant Surgeon D A Vaz, L M & S has been appointed as a temporary measure to the medical charge of the Kharaghoda Dispensary with effect from the 18th May vice Assistant Surgeon A M Dotiwala, transferred.

Assistant Surgeon A M Dotiwala received charge of the office of the Superintendent of Vaccination, Presidency Circle, Bombay, on 19th May.

Mr. Damodar Ramchandra Barve, Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination, was appointed Acting Superintendent of Vaccination, Presidency Circle, Bombay, from 26th April to 18th May.

Tatyaji Govind, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Shahada Taluka, West Khandesh, was granted sick leave from 17th December 1907 to 20th March inclusive, and Candidate Trimbak Rangnath was appointed to act for him.

Candidate Gopal Laxman Phadnis was appointed Acting First Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Pimpalner Taluka, West Khandesh, from 26th February to 25th March inclusive vice Gopal Sitaram appointed Acting Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Nasik Zilla, S. D.

Mr. Mahadeo Narayan Nane, First Grade Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Ahmednagar Zilla, is granted privilage leave from 11th May to 10th June inclusive, and Datto Venktesh, Municipal Vaccinator, Nagar Town, is appointed to act for him.

Balaji Mohonraj, First Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Malvan Taluka, Ratnagiri Zilla, is granted sick leave from 26th April to 25th July inclusive, and Trimbak Vinayak, Candidate Vaccinator, Ratnagiri Zilla, is appointed to act for him.

Shanker Ganesh Khire, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Karad and Tasgaon Talukas, Satara Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 29th April to 28th May inclusive, Pandurang Krishna, Candidate Vaccinator, Satara Zilla, is appointed to act for him.

Ragoonath Vishnu, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Sholapur Taluka, is granted privilege leave from 28th April to 27th May inclusive, and Shivram Pandurang, Candidate Vaccinator, Sholapur Zilla, is appointed to act for him.

Anant Krishna Dhekne is re-appointed Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Mandangad Petha, Ratnagiri Zilla, with effect from 1st April.

Shankar Appaji, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Mandangad Petha, Ratnagiri Zilla, is transferred to Khed Taluka, Ratnagiri Zilla, with effect from 7th April.

Purshotam Anant, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Karjat Taluka, Ahmednagar Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 4th May to 3rd June inclusive, and Mahadeo Balakrishna, Candidate Vaccinator, Ahmednagar Zilla, is appointed to act for him.

Nilkant Narayan, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Mulshi Petha, Poona Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 1st to 31st May inclusive, and Laxman Krishna, Candidate Vaccinator, Poona Zilla, is appointed, to act for him.

Ramchandra Timmaji, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Murgod Mahal Belgaum, is transferred to Kod Taluka, Dharwar Zilla, with effect from 26th April.

Gopal Balaji, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator Kod Taluka, Dharwar Zilla, is transferred to Murgod Mahal Belgaum Zilla with effect from 8th May.

Ramchandra Timmaji, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator. Murgod Mahal Belgaum Zilla, was granted sick leave from 23rd February to 25th April inclusive and Girdhar Malhar, Candidate Vaccinator Belgaum Zilla was appointed to act for him.

Parbudas Nagardas, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Vagra Taluka Broach Zilla was granted privilege leave from 1st to 30th April inclusive and Ishwarlal Ranchhod was appointed to act for him.

Gokal Nathoobhai, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Mahmadabad Taluka, Kaira Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 4th April to 3rd May inclusive, and Jagjivan Mansukhram, Candidate Vaccinator, Kaira Zilla, was appointed to act for him.

Mr. Tribhowandas Dwarkadas, substantive pro tem. Third Grade Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Ahmedabad Zilla, is transferred to Kaira Zilla with effect from 2nd May.

Mr. Pestonji Dadabhai, Third Grade Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Kaira Zilla, is transferred to Ahmedabad Zilla with effect from 3rd May.

Mr. Ganesh Narayan, First Grade Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Nasik Zilla N. D., was granted privilege leave from 9th February to 22nd March inclusive, and Dhondo Ramchandra, First Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Malegaon Taluka, was appointed to act for him.

Candidate Balkrishna Mahadeo was appointed Acting First Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Malegaon Taluka, from 8th February to 23rd March inclusive.

Mr. Vajirao Ramrao Guttikar, B A, L L B, is appointed to do duty as Nazir and Clerk of the Second class Subordinate Judge's Court Chikodi, with effect from the 1st instant.

Mr. R M Katti Acting Head Karkun Indi Taluka and Mr. N. V. Badgand

AN AUCTION IN FLORIDA.

Some Odd Lots.

"Notice.—A public auction, of live stock, togs and personal truck, the property of poor old Bailey deceased, will be held on Wednesday next an hour after sun-down at Bailey's clearing.

This was the brief announcement posted up at Christie's general store, and accounted for the mixed crowd of Englishmen and Southerners, coloured and discoloured, who assembled at Bailey's unoccupied house to acquire bargains or swap yarns.

I had not met Bailey in the flesh, but he had already become canonised as "poor old Bailey," although but twenty-two when he "passed in his checks," as the amateur auctioneer lightly put it. His career as an orange-culturist and truck farmer in Florida had lasted but a year when he succumbed to an attack of local fever, induced by careless living and no particular thinking. From the furniture of his house, which only consisted of living-room, bedroom, and kitchen, it was not possible to judge of his proclivities; but from his personal belongings and impedimenta it was obvious that he was a bit of a sport and a large portion of dandy.

The usual scanty stock of store furniture, tables, rocker-chairs, and swinging oil-lamps, stretcher-bed, chest-of-drawers, trunks, and simple kitchen requirements, were common to all houses in the little settlement. There were the ordinary make-shift, home-made shelves for books, racks for guns, hook and peg contrivances. Bailey's taste in pictures favoured the sporting and theatrical, the timber wall being liberally covered with prints from the illustrated papers. Horses approaching the winning-post, pugilists sparring for an opening, beautiful actresses in various costumes adapted for summer wear in fairyland—these formed the bulk of the art gallery. He evidently had a penchant for rococo vests; for his wardrobe, when displayed to view, was a plentiful one. Though not quite equal in scope and variety to that of the late Marquess of Anglesey, it was remarkable for a copious mass of crude colours. Fancy waistcoats which made the mouths of the darkies water almost audibly, ties which for splendour rivalled the Florida sunsets, boots in which patent leather, pearl buttons, and light cloth uppers were strangely and weirdly combined—in fact, Bailey's trousseau would have created a sensation at a cake-walk.

Now, boys, let's get rid of the live stock as a start. What offers for good old Tinker? You all know Tinker, a genuine, English, spike-tailed smell-dog, known as a pointer in his native jungle. Fit as a flea and full of 'em. Wants cleaning and kicking a bit and he'll point the way to—well, heaven if you prefer it. I'll start this bid myself; it's against any sort of rules, but hang rules! Five dollars! Come, boys don't be bluffed, the skin of the derned things is worth that. Six, right—go on, boys—seven—keep carving him. Eight—good—any other idiot? No! Well, let him go at that—guess it's more than he's worth. Here, take him out—while he's alive."

"Now we come to the library," said the auctioneer, indicating the shelf containing some dozen volumes. "This library is just the pick of the written wisdom of the old and new worlds. 'Mrs. Beetons' Cookery Book.' There's a book for you. You can't afford to let that slide. I tell you what if poor old Bailey had consulted that book a bit more he would have been here now, and we should not be nosing round his truck. Then there's the 'Book of the Horse, that it speaks for itself; illustrated too, so as you'll know a horse if you ever see one in these parts. 'Orange Culture for Pleasure and Profit'—it don't give the address of the liar who wrote it—maybe some one's shot him. Anyway, let's hope for the worst. 'Phryne's Adventures in Pimlico'—guess we have all borrowed and read that book, etc., etc. But nobody listened to the voice of the charmer until the cooking-stove and fixings were included in the same lot.

A double barrelled shotgun, or two shoot scatter gun in the vernacular, and a Winchester rifle and cartridge layout fetched good prices, and an English hunting-saddle was eagerly competed for. A revolver was lumped with a variety of kitchen things, and finally knocked down to the youngest and most recent recruit from the old country, who apparently considered the possession of a firearm indispensable to success in life, and a valuable adjunct to orange-culture. With this dispersal of Bailey's arsenal the white interest died down, and some of the more rigidly utilitarian among us made tracks for home with our loot. But the real fun of the fair was only just beginning for the coloured gentlemen.

To them, the auction of the dazzling wardrobe was the event of the day. The waistcoats of rainbow hues were run up to alarming figures, and the happy purchasers of the silk mufflers were the objects of admiring envy. The patent boots with weird uppers were secured by a buck nigger of herculean proportions, whose enormous feet were not likely to find comfortable harbourage in the tight and tasty receptacles that had once been Bailey's delight. But in the heat of contest for possession, who could bother about fit or fitness?

The simplicity of the contending coloured folk was ludicrous to the point of pathos, as regarded the intrinsic value of things. For instance, among the trash acquired by Bailey during his short sojourn in the States was an absurd wooden box, flimsily constructed, but bearing the most wonderful and delusive appearance of strength. It was elaborately crossed and recrossed by bands of imitation leather studded with brass-headed tacks. The inside was lined with gorgeously patterned paper, having margins of gold tinsel, with centre-pieces which portrayed such highly coloured types of female beauty as are generally found inside the lids of Havana cigar-boxes. The bidding for this hideous object eventually reached a price which would have purchased four similar boxes at any store in the neighbouring township, and the proud proprietor, the cynosure of all rolling darkey eyes, toted off his bargain amid a storm of cheers.

Last but not least came Bailey's familiar banjo. For some inscrutable reason this so-called musical instrument had acquired a sudden significance in our eyes. We regarded it, for the time being, at any rate, as a purely British institution—"the drum of the white man round the earth." It had said its say to each of us in particular:—

"In the twilight, on a bucket upside down,
Hear me babble what the weakest won't confess!
I am memory and torment—I am Town—
I am all that ever went with evening dress."

The immediate suggestion of a banjo is not usually pathetic, but on this occasion it seemed to awaken and personify all the pathos of the situation, which I must confess, had hitherto taken back seat. After all Bailey had been but a lad; moreover, he was an English lad. One began to remember all his queer personal charm and the little weaknesses which were the defects of his qualities. He had only been one short year in the settlement—he had hoped so largely and achieved so little—and here were we all assisting at the total dispersal of his quaint belongings, as if we more than half enjoyed it. A sudden disgust came upon one at the sight of the niggers gloating over the suits and vests which were once synonymous with Bailey—and we unanimously resolved that the banjo must become the property of a white man, and a Britisher at that. It was a matter where national honour was concerned.

Most of us were already nearly broke, but we clubbed our slender resources, and an all-British syndicate, which I had the pride of representing, snatched the banjo from under the very noses of the astounded darkies by topping their most preposterous bid. We "tink-a-tinked" monotonously all the way home in a blend of pæan and funeral march. It was our only possible tribute to the memory of the hapless Bailey.

AN OSTRACISED RACE IN FERMENT.

The Negro Problem.

Mr. Ray Stannard Baker has been making a most interesting study of the Negro Problem for the "American Magazine." "With every negro," he says, an essential question is: 'How shall I meet the attempt to put me off by myself?' That question in one form or another—politically, industrially, socially—is being met daily, almost hourly, by every negro in this country. It colours his very life. 'You don't know, and you can't know,' a negro said to me, 'what it is to be a Problem, to understand that everyone is watching you and studying you, to have your mind constantly on your own actions. It has made us think and talk about ourselves more than other people do. It has made us self-conscious and sensitive.'

"Now, the negroes of the country are meeting the growing discrimination against them in two ways, out of which have grown two great parties," writes Mr. Baker. "One party has sprung, naturally, from the thought of the Northern negro and is a product of the freedom which the Northern negro has enjoyed; although, of course, it finds many followers in the South. The other is the natural product of the far different conditions in the South where the negro cannot speak his mind, where he has never realised any large degree of free citizenship. Both are led by able men and both are backed by newspapers and magazines. It has come, indeed, to the point where most negroes of any intelligence at all have taken their place on one side or the other. The second-named party is made up of the great mass of the coloured people both South and North; its undisputed leader is Booker T. Washington.

As I have been travelling over this country, South and North, studying negro communities, I have found the mark of him everywhere in happier human lives. Wherever I found a prosperous negro enterprise, a thriving business place, a good home there I was almost sure to find Booker T. Washington's picture over the fireplace or a little framed motto expressing his gospel of work and service. I have heard bitter things said about Mr. Washington by both coloured people and white. I have waited and investigated many of these stories, and I am telling here what I have seen and known of his influence among thousands of common, struggling human beings. Many highly educated negroes, especially in the North, dislike him and oppose him, but he has brought new hope and given new courage to the masses of his race. He has given them a working plan of life. And is there a highter test of usefulness? Measured by any standard, white or black, Washington must be regarded to-day as one of the great men of this country; and in the future he will be so honoured.

"The party led by Washington is made up of the masses of the common people; the radical party, on the other hand, represents what may be called the intellectuals. The leading exponent of its point of view is unquestionably Professor W. E. B. DuBois of Atlanta Univesity—though, like all minority parties, it is torn with dissension and discontent.

"Dr. DuBois was born in Massachusetts of a family that had no history of Southern slavery. He has a large intermixture of white blood. Broadly educated at Harvard and in the Universities of Germany, he is to-day one of the able sociologists of this country. His economic studies of the negro made for the United States Government and for the Atlanta University conference (which he organised) are works of sound scholarship and furnish the student with the best single source of accurate information regarding the negro at present obtainable in this country. And no book gives a deeper insight into the inner life the of negro, his struggles and his aspirations, than 'The Souls of Black Folk.'

"Dr. DuBois has the temperament of the scholar and idealist—critical, sensitive, unhumorous, impatient, often covering its deed feeling with sarcasm and cynicism. When the question came to him; 'What shall the negro do about discrimination?' his answer was the exact reverse of Washington's: it was the voice of Massachusetts: 'Do not submit! agitate, object, fight.' Where Washington reaches the hearts of his people, DuBois appeals to their heads. DuBois is not a leader of men, as Washington is: he is rather a promulgator of ideas. While Washington is building a great educational institution and organising the practical activities of the race, DuBois is the lonely critic holding up distant ideals. Where Washington cultivates friendly human relationships with the white people among whom the lot of the negro is cast, DuBois, sensitive to rebuffs, draws more and more away from white people.

A NEGRO DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

"Several years ago DuBois organised the Niagara movement for the purpose of protesting against the drawing of the colour line. It is important, not so much for the extent of its membership, which is small, but because it represents, genuinely a more or less prevalent point of view among many coloured people.

"Its declaration of principles says:

"We refuse to allow the impression to remain that the Negro-American assents to inferiority, is submissive under oppression and apologetic before insults. Through helplessness we may submit, but the voice of protest of ten million Americans must never cease to assail the ears of their fellows, so long as America is unjust.

"'Any discrimination based simply on race or colour is barbarous, we care not how hallowed it be by custom, expediency, or prejudice. Differences made on account of ignorance, immorality, or disease are legitimate methods of fighting evil, and against them we have no word of protest, but discriminations based simply and solely on physical peculiarities, place of birth, colour of skin, are relics of that unreasoning human savagery of which the world is and ought to be thoroughly ashamed.'

"The object of the movement is to protest against disfranchisement and Jim Crow laws and to demand equal rights of education, equal civil, rights, equal economic opportunities, and justice in the courts. Taking the ballot from the negro they declare to be only a step to economic slavery: that it leaves the negro defenceless before his competitor—that the disfranchisement laws in the South are being followed by all manner of other discriminations which interfere with the progress of the negro.

"'Persistent manly agitation is the way to liberty,' says the Declaration, 'and toward this goal the Niagara movement has started.'

The annual meeting of the movement was held last August in Boston, the chief gathering being in Faneuil Hall. Every reference in the speeches to Garrison, Phillips, and Sumner was cheered to the echo. 'It seemed,' said one newspaper report, 'like a revival of the old spirit of avolitionism—with the white man left out.' The party led by Dr. DuBois is, in short, a party of protest which endeavours to prevent negro separation and discrimination against negroes by agitation and political influence.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

BY THE WAY.

ALTITUDE AND HEALTH.

Although the subject of mountain sickness has been carefully studied at different times, and reported upon by skilled observers, the effects of prolonged residence in high localities have not, the "Hospital" points out, received the same attention from scientists. It is taken for granted by most writers that after a certain length of time a healthy man can adapt himself perfectly to any degree of altitude. Medical practitioners resident in elevated parts of South Africa have, however, lately cast doubts on the ideas which are usually held on this subject. Observations on persons apparently well acclimatised to an elevation of 6,000 feet above the coast-level frequently reveal a constant increase in the pulse-rate, while the examination of a number of Johnnesburg school-children showed a large proportion of cases of cardiac hypertrophy.

GOLFING WAGERS.

The Scottish golfer who, we read, has undertaken for a wager to drive a ball a mile in a dozen consecutive shots has probably set himself an easier task than some of his predecessors north of the Tweed. Among the most interesting wagers of this kind was one taken in the Burgess Golfing Society, as long ago as 1798, that no two members could drive a ball over the spire of St. Giles's steeple. The feat was attempted by a Mr. Scoales, of Leith, and Mr. Smellie, a printer, each being allowed six balls; and both competitors succeeded in sending their balls well over the weathercock, a height of more than 160 feet from the ground. Some years later Mr. Donald McLean, a Writer to the "Signet," won a substantial bet by driving a ball over Melville's monument, in St. Andrew square; while several Scotsmen have performed the difficult feat o driving the ball from Burntsfield Links to the top of Arthur's Seat, a species of golfing steeplechase which requires considerable stamina as well as skill.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

With Suffragists all around, it is interesting to remember that in France a woman stood as candidate for Parliament as long ago as 1849. She was a Madame Desroches, and her election address—the essential passage in it, at all events—ran as follows:

MEN! What are you?
TYRANTS!
Or PHILOSOPHERS?
Or FOOLS?
As TYRANTS we will fight you.
As PHILOSOPHERS we will argue you down.
As FOOLS we express our contempt for you.

It is sad to relate that, in spite of her brave words, Madame Desroches failed to receive what the Americans call a plurality.

ASTRONOMY IN JAPAN.

So rapid has been the advance of the Japanese in Western civilisation that the party of Japanese merchants now in London are perhaps much less astonished at what they see than the man in the street imagines. The visit to Greenwich Observatory may possibly have been a novel experience—as it would be to most Englishmen—but not because modern astronomy is unknown in Japan. There are several well-equipped observatories in the Land of the Rising Sun, and the rebuilt Naval Observatory at Tokio, under the directorship of Mr. S. Hirayama, F.R.A.S., is doing work as admirably performed and as permanent in value as is being done at any similar institution in the world.

"WHITE SLAVES" IN AUSTRALIA.

According to a Government School Inspector who has been addressing a teacher's conference in Sydney, little children in the Australian dairying districts have a hard time of it. He has known cases of little girls of eight and ten being compelled to milk a dozen cows before trudging to school along a bush track for four miles. And after they had returned from school these "white slaves"—so the inspector described them—were required to repeat the milking process. The lot of city waifs was happy in comparison with that of many country children. "The manner in which people sacrificed their own flesh and blood for a few paltry pounds verged on savage brutality."

WHY RARE BIRDS ARE BECOMING EXTINCT.

Mr. E. K. Robinson, writing in the "Country-Side," tells that he had been looking through the catalogue of a collection of birds' eggs formed by a Mr. W. H. Turle, and he says: Judging by his collection, I should say that he has contributed largely towards the answer to one question of great interest—namely, Why are rare British birds becoming extinct? The chough, for instance, is one of most interesting of our disappearing birds; and Mr. Turle's collection contained at least forty-three clutches—over 100 specimens—of the eggs of the chough, all taken, apparently, within a period of five years in one county! . . . Mr. Turle's collection also contained as many as seventeen eggs of British peregrine falcons. That any British collector should have been allowed to possess nearly two hundred eggs of a vanishing British bird, all taken in a few years from one of its last strongholds, is Mr. Kay Robinson thinks, absurd.

THE UP-TO-DATE SQUAW.

The influence of the fur-trader and the mission schools has had a marked effect upon the Ontario Indians. The women manage to keep step with their lords in this march towards civilised appearances. "I have seen moccasined feet peeping from beneath the folds of velvet gowns of royal purple," says a writer in the "Wide World Magazine" "On the bank of the Rainy River I came upon a community of wigwams and tepees. About an open fire crouched three old hags, filthy and hideous. But in the door of a tepee not ten feet away stood a young squaw—perhaps a daughter of one of the hags—doing her hair with a curling-iron."

"STRANGE CONSOLATIONS."

A propos of Mr. Dooley's remarks on funerals, a correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" supplies two instances of strange consolations that have come to his hearing. In the first case this comforting sentence was addressed to a grandfather on the loss of his grandson, nine months old: "Ah, well! They keep coming and going!" In the other case a lady who was blessed with four pairs of twins had had the first break in the family. In reply to some sympathetic words, she said: "I don't know what we shall do. They were all so happy together—and it will just spoil a set of lancers!"

SPEAKING at Oxford Father Bernard Vaughan spoke strongly against what he called "the putrid stream of foul fiction," which, he asserted was actually doing more to undermine the moral health of the rising generation than ever the foulest slum did to destroy the physical well-being of a generation gone by. Putting all religious motives aside, surely the patriotic instinct, if worth preserving, ought to awaken the public protest against a state of things which, if not checked, would lead inevitably to national corruption.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

MODERN STYLES IN BOOK-PLATES.

The woman who possessed a private book-plate ten years ago felt she was doing something extremely daring and delightfully original. If she were a scholar she probably marked the fly-leaves of her cherished tomes with a distinctive book-plate, little different from that of her father, and regarded it more in the light of an orderly convenience against loss than as a feminine conceit. The woman of the day, however, who does not actually lay claim to pedantry is by no means a desultory reader who pirates her literary food from the circulating library; and, thanks to the multitudinous editions of the classics which have appeared within the last few years at prices which place them within every one's grasp, well filled book-cases are now possibilities, where lack of fortune would once have limited a girl on her allowance to a few stray volumes. Once a library is started the longing for a distinctive book-plate is irresistible. Tastes change, however, rapidly, and the "ex libris" of the moment which has captivated feminine fancy to-day seems to incline more and more in the direction of elaborate fancy designs, to the shelving, temporarily, of the purely heraldic style. An idea of which the book lover is beginning to tire is, besides, the plate which was so much in vogue about ten years ago, and in which the name of the owner was reproduced or parodied in some way. A Christian name and patronymic which lend themselves to a good play on the words is, however, almost an opportunity wasted, and, although a "Belle" or a "Dolly" may avoid the obvious allusion in designing her plate, a good double combination still provides the text for an original scheme. Such a name as "Bee Pease" was simply carried out in one instance, the small plate—about three inches square—representing a cluster of sweet peas, over which a honey-seeking bee hung with wings outstretched, while a scroll below bore the jeu d'esprit as motto. "L'industrie de l'abeille produit la paix."

PLAINER DESIGNS.

Of the plainer designs, the favourities of the moment are the Chippendale, the Sheraton, and the old Italian styles, a shell-work frame or a wreath and ribbon of the two first named carrying out the style of the old furniture, designers, while a tablet, supported by little flying cherubs like a Donatello sculpture or a Ghiberti fresco, is almost more to the fore at present, the name being inserted in the centre, while the words "Ex Libris"—inseparable from every book-plate—are entwined above. The charge for making a plate, and re-drawing a rough sketch, varies, of course, a simple scroll being obtainable from about 8s. Elaborate designs are, however, the choice of all to whom price is no object, an intricate drawing and plate costing in some instances as much as £50. In the case of those who live in the country and who are fortunate enough to possess "show places" there is no difficulty in evolving a distinctive "pictures plate," and as much is made, pictorially, of the house—Tudor, Elizabethan, or Georgian—as possible, while, in other instances, a bent iron entrance gate or turreted tower may form the keynote of the idea. To endow the sketch with a purely personal note is, of course, the primary aim and object, and at the base of the design and round the margin the artist groups symbols of the book-owner's tastes in sport, art, or literature, and which take the form of carelessly piled volumes, pens, and inkpots, if her talents are literary, while her favourite art may be represented by a lyre, palette, brushes, or easel, or by a mask to signify love of the drama.

EXPRESSIONS OF INDIVIDUALITY.

Sports usually play a large part in most girls' designs. A hunting scene, flanked by spurs, brush, mask, and crop, is a frequent choice; while rod and gun, hockey stick and golf club, racquet, mallet, and even diabolo will find a place in the scheme Yachting devotees discover an outlet for their tastes in a sea view, on which the skiff, with flying pennant, gives the "leit motif," another popular plan being that of a view of a favourite spot, some choosing the famous view of Florence from the Boboli Gardens with the Duomo and Giotto's Campanile, others St. Peter's from under the ilex trees, while a Scotch glen, a typical Dutch paysage, or some thumb-nail view like a pictorial American postage stamp may claim their fancy. The selection of a motto is one of the most important parts of the whole scheme. Some prefer that of their family, and, by entwining a tiny coat of arms with a scroll, are able to introduce some Old English or Latin inscription. Crests and all that belongs to heraldry are, however, correctly speaking, outside a woman's jurisdiction, and quaint French, German, or English qutrains or simple and original mottoes take their place. "Light and shade in turns, but love always, "Books my neverfailing friends," "Success is nought, endeavour all," are some which been used. Latin mottoes, such as "Concordia et sedulitate," "Hæc omia transeunt," being only less in request than old French proverbs with the quaint wording and spelling of the times.

EGYPTIAN EXPLORATION.

The Tomb of Mai at El Amarna.

One of the most important excavations carried out by the Egypt Exploration Fund during last season's work has been the clearing out of the tomb of Mai at El Amarna. Although the existence of this tomb has long been known, no attempt has previously been made to clear it of the rubbish and sand with which for ages it has been filled up. The Officers of the Egypt Exploration Fund have during the recent excavations succeeded in entirely clearing it, and have made some interesting discoveries.

Mai was a man of humble origin, his father and mother, as he says in his inscription, being of "no account," while he himself had often to "beg bread." Notwithstanding these drawbacks, he rose to great power under the heretic King Amenhetep IV., about B. C. 1450, and could afford during his lifetime to order a magnificent tomb to be built, or rather sculptured, for him out of the rocks at El Amarna.

Rapid as was his rise to power, more rapid still was his downfall, for the very monarch who had raised him to affluence ordered later that his name should be erased from the ins riptions in his tomb. This was the very worst thing that could happen to any Egyptain as according to their belief the erasure of a man's name from his tomb or his coffin carried with it the destruction of his spiritual body in the next world. The explorers also discovered traces of a great conflagration having taken place in the tomb in ancient times, as shown by the blackness of the walls, and the discovery of a number of calcined bones, which would seem to indicate that the mummies of Mai and those belonging to him had been burned. The walls of the tomb are covered with long hieroglyphic inscriptions setting forth the great favours bestowed upon its occupant by the Pharaoh, but in many places the hieroglyphs have been coated over with plaster as though to effectually obliterate the memory of a fallen favourite.

THE Roman Catholic Archbishop of Munich has issued a decree to all churches in his diocese, warning Catholics not to join the movement on foot in Germany in favour of cremation. The Archbishop points out that not only is cremation forbidden by the Church, but the Bavarian Government disapproves it.

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PORTABLE HAND FORGES.

Fig. 203½. Fig. 401. Fig. 96.

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Figure 401 Portable Forge can be had in three Sizes 18", 22" and 24" Hearths.

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As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 27.] [BOMBAY, MAY 28.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	87 1/4	5/8	
2½ do. Rentes	99 1/4		1/4
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	100 1/8	5/8	
2½ do. Govt. Securities ...	68 3/16	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London ...	24 7/16		1/4
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 7/16		1/4
Do. in New York ...	53		5/8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·12 1/2	1/2	
Do. do do. Berlin.	20·41 1/4	1/2	
Do. do. do. New York.	4·87 1/4	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3	since 19th March 08	
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	1 3/4	unchgd	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 3/8	unchgd	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/2	unchgd	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 1/8	unchgd	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1 1/8	unchgd	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 11-16d.
"Closing tone of Silver:—Dull.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 10,00,000.
Rs. 30,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 50,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 70,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sale ... ...Rs. 70,000
Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 10,00,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS:—
Bills on Bombay ...Rs. 40,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spot	...Easier with fair demand.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Steady.
Total Sales	...Mutilated.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	Mutilated.
Imports	... 5,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 6·63—03
Egyptian F. F. Brown ...	7 7/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery prices:—

May-June.	June July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·94	5·87	5·32	5·57
+04	+03	+01	+02
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·30	5·16	5·09	5·04	5·01
unchgd	—01	—02	—03	—04

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	... 11,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	... 14,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	... 2,000 "
Do. to Continent ...	... 1,000 "
Spot Cotton—11·30 unchgd.	
Futures—Month of July 10·13—13	Advanced early on bullish crop reports and declined later owing to longs unloading.
Do. Do. Oct. 9·32—06	

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—11 1/2—unchgd
Futures—Month of July 11·17+03
Do do Oct. 9·37—08
Closing Tone of Futures:—Steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship, 58 1/2 May-June—Havre—Sellers—Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 57 3/4 May-June—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 52 3/4 May-June—Antwerp—Value—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firmer.

Linseed:—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 43—May-June—Antwerp—Buyers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchgd.

Sugar:—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 14/6.
Months of Shipment—July-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Firm.

Rubber:—
Para Rubber 3/8 3/4—Value.

Arrivals:—
"Armand Behric."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
44 Packages Sovs	Rs. 35,133	Jeddah	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins ...	43,778		
Rupees ...	59,718		
Silver ...	607		

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [28TH MAY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—
Bank of England ... 3 per cent. from 15th March.
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent., " 15th May.
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent., " 28th May.
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent., " 19th May.

Money:—
The Bank of Bombay reduced their minimum rate for demand Loans on the Security of Government from 8 per cent. to 7 per cent. per annum.

Exchange:—
The Exchange Market has been steady to-day at 1s. 4d. for three months' sight Credits, at which a few bills have been placed for ready and near delivery. The bazaar dealers were buyers of Demand Bank Bills and although they were able to buy moderately at 1s. 3 7-8d, in the morning it is doubtful if the rate was available in the afternoon. Altogether a fair amount of demand has been placed during the day. There has also been a small amount of telegraphic arranged at 1s. 3 27-32d. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 27/32d. to 12/16.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 7/8d. to 27/32.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4d.
Do. 6 months' sight—	1s. 4 1/8d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	107 3/4
Do 3 months' sight. Marks	127
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	134 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3/4
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	159

Government Paper:—
The Market opened to-day at 95 15-16 ready and the settlement and 96 1-16 for the settlement at the end of June. There has only been a small business reported but some budlees have been arranged at 1 1-2 annas in favor of the sellers for the second settlement. The reduction of the Bank of Bombay rate to 7 per cent. per annum has, so far, not had an appreciable effect on the market, rates having improved moderately yesterday in anticipation of that event. Calcutta market is to-day advised as 96 for ready and forward delivery.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs. 95-15
1st Settlement	" 95-15
2nd Settlement	" 96-1

Bullion:—
The London Bar silver market on Wednesday declined moderately ready, and forward quotations being down 1-4 at 24 7-16, New York fell 3-8 to 53. Locally business has been quiet. At opening ready bars were quoted at 63 5-16 ex-duty but are 1-16 lower at the close. Forward rates are also quiet and close as under. Bar gold is steady. We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	7	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	7	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	63	14	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	63	4	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	63	0	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—
The Easier tone of the American markets coupled with the poor demand locally has caused prices to further give way Re. 1 to Rs. 2. There is only a very moderate enquiry by shippers and mills for ready cotton, and stocks are moving slowly. At Colaba this afternoon 3,000 to 4,000 bales changed hands, chiefly Bengals, Oomras and Broach.

Closing quotations are as under. New Crop rates are steady.

QUOTATIONS:—

	By.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	211	June
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti. ...	212	
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Palgaon. ...	208	
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	202	
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	201	
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	197	
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	197	
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	197	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	197	
Good Bagalkot-Bijapur ...	203	
Good Westerns ...	204/5	
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	230/1	

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone	Quiet but Steady.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	nil

Future Delivery Prices:—

M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.
5·93	5·86	5·80	5·53	5·28
—01	—02	—02	—01	—02
O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	
5·14	5·07	5·03	4·99	
—02	—02	—01	—02	

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	242 1/2	March 09
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	207	January 09
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	197	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	192	
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	182	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—
The market is strong with a good business doing.
We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 3 11 0 B. T.
May ... ... " 3 14 0 R. T.

Rapeseed:—
The market is firmer with a fair enquiry, and prices are steadier.
We quote:—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	9 6 0	B. T.
" " Etawah ...	"	9 7 0	"
" Yellow Guzerat ...	"	10 8 0	"
" " Cawnpore ...	"	10 6 0	"

Gingellyseed:—
Toe market is quiet but steady with little doing.
We quote:—
Bold White 85 p. c. ... ... Rs. 54 8 0
Muggy ... ... " 53 0 0
Yellow Hinguughat ... ... " 53 8 0
" Secunderabad... ... " 55 8 0

Poppyseed:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 10 12 0 B. T.
Tone firmer.

Castorseed:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 32 0 0
Tone—Firm.

Cottonseed:—
Rs. 25 0 0
Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed:—
Rs. 5 14 0 R. T. nominal.
Tone—Steady.

Wheat:—
White Delhi ... ... Rs. 6 7 0 R. T.
Tone—Easier.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—

Bombay	1,410
India	65 1/2
Indian Specie Bank	54 1/2

Mills:—

David	360
Kohinoor	737 1/2
Manockji Petit	3,050

Miscellaneous:—

Badham Pile & Co. ...	134
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary.	302 1/2
Colaba Land and Mill,... ...	1,057 1/2

Railways:—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	565
Amritsar-Patti	115
Tapti-Valley	428 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday:—

Cotton	7,741	bales.
Wheat	8,719	cwts.
Linseed	5,917	"
Rapeseed	7,505	"
Gingellyseed	974	"
Poppyseed	7,125	"
Groundnuts	nil	
Castorseed	1,514	"
Rice	6,309	"
Myrabollams	8,207	"
Cottonseed	13,658	"
Mowraseed	111	"
Gram	1,337	"
Jowar	294	"
Maize	nil	

BILLS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Bills on London made by the Comptroller General, on Thursday, the 28th May:—

Aggregate amount tendered ...	£741,000
Total amount accepted ...	£500,000

KARACHI FREIGHT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 28.

The Freight markets are more depressed than ever and rates of freight have had to give way without bringing out much business.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,412½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 "	65½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 "	1,490
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1,120
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 " 14 "	65 18
Specie Bank	100	50	5 "	55
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 "	230
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 "	£29
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£18½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.....	£25	£25	£1·15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	xd. 75 750

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	xd 335
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32	180
Assur Veerjee.....	500	500	50	475
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	225
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	600
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	124	725
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	xd 285
Century	500	500	50	xd 1,350
Central India	500	500	35	xd 1,765
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Ghol Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,067½
Coronation Mills.....	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	275
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	xd 101½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	xd 1,025
David	250	250	20	xd 360
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	660
Empress	500	500	25	335
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,345½
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	520
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	500
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	182
Indian Manufg.....	1,000	1,000	35	670
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	330
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	171½
Jewraj Balos	1,000	1,000	divid 60	430
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	600	75	1,070
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	715
Kohinoor	500	500	25	xd. 737½
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Lurmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	425
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	30	1,460
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,050
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2970
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	.....	55
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	20
New Great Eastern...	400	200	Nil.	195
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	660
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 101½
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	650
Queen	1000	1,000	10	1,000
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	800
Sassoon Cotton	1 000	1,000	p. c. 10	890
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	575
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,275
S. Mahratta.....	250	250	20	197½
Standard Mills	500	600	50	xd 1,745
Sun	250	250	25	165
Swadeshi.....	500	500	45	xd 1,355
Textile.....	500	300	30	1,175
Union (V. Gopalji)....	1,000	1,000	50	300
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	10	525

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	xd 335
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32	180
Assur Veerjee.....	500	500	50	475
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	225
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	600
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	124	725
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	xd 285
Century	500	500	50	xd 1,350
Central India	500	500	35	xd 1,765
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Ghol Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,067½
Coronation Mills.....	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	275
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	xd 101½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	xd 1,025
David	250	250	20	xd 360
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	660
Empress	500	500	25	335
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,345½
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	520
Howard & Bullooghs	500	500	25	500
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	182
Indian Manufg.....	1,000	1,000	35	670
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	330
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	171½
Jewraj Balos	1,000	1,000	divid 60	430
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	600	75	1,070
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	715
Kohinoor	500	500	25	xd. 737½
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Lurmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	425
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	30	1,460
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,050
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2970
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	.....	55
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	20
New Great Eastern...	400	200	Nil.	195
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	660
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 101½
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	650
Queen	1000	1,000	10	1,000
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	800
Sassoon Cotton	1 000	1,000	p. c. 10	890
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	575
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,275
S. Mahratta.....	250	250	20	197½
Standard Mills	500	600	50	xd 1,745
Sun	250	250	25	165
Swadeshi.....	500	500	45	xd 1,355
Textile.....	500	300	30	1,175
Union (V. Gopalji)....	1,000	1,000	50	300
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	10	525

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.....	100	100		xd 310
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	2	13
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	134
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 9,780
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	82½	xd 2,470
Bombay Electric ...	P. 210	10	p. c. 6	xd 159
Supply and Transways Co., Ld.....	O. 210	210	Nil.	152½
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	35
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	945
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 P. 250	250 250	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	302½ 270
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 80	xd. 380
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16	153
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
Indian Guarantee Surety ship	100	10	1½	10
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co.....	200	175	yr. 14	212
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Mareka and Co.....	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	11.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A.....	200	50	p. c. 18½	175
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	32
Phillips and Co.....	40	40	p. c. 10	56
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	462½
Shivrajpur	A. 10 B. 10	10 10	p. c. 25 Nil.	40 30
Syndicate				
Birdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co.....	100	100	Nil.	mom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	O. 75 D. 30 P. 135	£ 15 30 30	... ...	dis. 11 dis. 5
Thackera and Co.....	100	100	p. c. 20	256
Telephone Company	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 36
Tresoher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	635

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	5 p. c.	xd. 565
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 "	115
Tapti Valley Railway Company.....	500	500	4 "	428½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 "	xd.103

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

ALFRED LESTER.

We are all so much accustomed to finding Mr. Edmund Payne at the head of the laughter department of Gaiety musical comedy that it will sound as if we are confusing it with some other entertainment when we recommend "Havana" to our friends on the strength of the drolleries of Mr. Alfred Lester. Yet Mr. Payne has indeed left there and Mr. Lester has indeed "got there." The lighter stage of London, rich as it is at the present moment in humorous character, can show us nothing funnier and nothing fresher than Mr. Lester's Nix, bo'sun of the "Jaunty Jane." Extravagant it unquestionably is, for extravagant it has to be; but one sees something more in this figure of a melancholy mariner than the mere exhibition of a comic personality. The touching-up strokes of the Gaiety brush may be many, but they by no means hide Mr. Lester's design for a consistent portrait of character.

AN ECHO OF GILBERT.

In a former Gaiety piece, the name of which successfully dodges my liveliest efforts of memory—which is a way the names of past Gaiety pieces have ever had—Mr. Alfred Lester made a very emphatic hit as a policeman who had lost his way in London, and was reduced to the ignominious necessity of asking his way to the police-station to which he was attached. Though hailed as an original idea on the part of the author, that lost policeman was, as I pointed out at the time, plainly no other than "Peter the Wag," the wicked constable of the "Bab Ballads" who lost his way near Poland Street, Soho, and was eventually discovered in a dreary yard near the Royalty stage-door. It is somewhat curious, then that the bo'sun of the "Jaunty Jane" should bring back to one's mind the "bo'sun tight" of the "Nancy Bell." As soon as I saw Mr. Lester's desperately downhearted Nix, I could not help thinking of Gilbert's "elderly naval man" who was "found alone on a piece of stone."

HEROIC ENDEAVOURS.

Mr [illegible] Lester's experience of the sea has been considerable, but not actual. That is to say, he has been wrecked in stage seas almost as often as Mr. Charles Warner. Like most comedians of eventful eminence, Mr. Lester began his stage career in the stormy atmosphere of nautical melodrama. He has worn the naval officer's uniform of the hero, the creaking-new riding attire of the villain, and the brown velvet jacket of the "heavy father." (The "heavy father" always wears a brown velvet jacket. It is to make him heavier, I suppose.) The very last thing his manager seemed to want him for, as a youth, was the part of the low comedian, the sailor lover of the faithful if fidgety maid-servant, who gets food and messages into the prison to the hero (awaiting his trial for a murder he does not happen to have committed) through kissing all the warders who have kind hearts and nagging at all those who haven't. Low comedy was distinctly Mr. Lester's special line, but he was particularly anxious to shine as a William Terriss or a Charles Warner. It was not so much because he had a romantic turn of mind, as for the reason that, while, as "heavy father" or villain, he was paid twenty-five shillings a week, his salary as hero was thirty shillings (on the Saturdays that the manager of the little company was not missing).

A WRECK-OLLECTION.

Once upon a time, at a dusty little theatre in a small Irish town, it was Mr. Alfred Lester's duty, as a parched and famished sailor-hero on a plunging prancing raft, to clutch convulsively at the chest-opening of a shirt already sufficiently "decollete," and to gasp foggily for "watah"! Nothing could have been more plainly calculated than this to move the people in front to tears—and yet they laughed. Mr. Lester could not understand it. It was not as if he had had the "low comedy merchant" with him on the gay, mercurial raft, cracking jokes under the nose of Death, and fishing for a haddock for his tea. But here he (Lester) was a handsome hero dying of hunger and thirst, at the mercy of millions of gallons of disorderly salt water, whispering tragically for "Watah! watah! watah!" too weak to raise a wasted arm to hail a passing ship, the sea growing higher and higher and angrier and angrier every second—and the people in front were laughing! The louder they laughed the harder he worked to win the tribute of the tear—for our hero had grown by now as angry as the sea itself, and anger had put him on his mettle. But they had no tears for him, except tears of laughter, and these they dropped copiously until the curtain itself dropped upon the pathetic scene, and Mr. Lester had left the ocean for his dressing-room. The wreck scene was generally considered Mr. Lester's best, and he was amazed as well as pained that it should have been received by the audience as a successful effort on the part of the low comedian. What could possibly have possessed the people to laugh so riotously at the hero's terrible sufferings at sea? The mystery was solved by the manager. To use Mr. Lester's own words, it appeared from information received from that gentleman (the manager) that a scene-shifter, instead of lowering a back cloth of limitless space, had introduced into the scene of turbulent waters the peaceful picture of a country inn, with fields of poppies in the distance. The spectacle of a thirsty mariner calling huskily for "watah" while there were "licensed premises" almost at his elbow in the raging ocean naturally struck the audience as having its humorous aspect.

QUEX AND THE MIKADO.

The revival at the Garrick of "The Gay Lord Quex" and at the Savoy of "The Mikado" gives back to London playgoers, for the enjoyment "until further notice," one of the most successful of Pinero's comedies and one of the best of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas. Curiously enough, each piece re-introduces a famous comedian in his favourite character, as the character with which one chiefly associates his name—at the Garrick, Sir John Hare as Quex; at the Savoy, Mr. Rutland Barrington as Pooh-Bah. The gay Lord Quex and the grave Lord High Everything Else are as welcome as "the flowers that bloom in the spring, tra-la"; so are the clever people (including the delightful Miss Nancy Price as Sophy Fulgarney) who are associated with Sir John Hare at the Garrick, and with Mr. Rutland Barrington at the Savoy.

HEARD FROM THE STALLS.

(*At the Garrick. "The Gai Lord Quex."*)

Sir Chichester Frayne (Mr. Herbert Waring): "[illegible] I have been stuck for the last eight years, with intervals of leave, on the West Coast of Africa, nursing malaria——"

Quex (Sir John Hare) (severely): "Only malaria?"

Frayne (mournfully): "There is nothing else to nurse, dear Harry, on the West Coast of Africa!"

Quex: "I knew a woman who used to declare that her sole repose during the season was the half-hour with the manicurist."

Mrs. Eden (Miss Ruth Maitland): Is his Grace still very unwell?"

Duchess of Strood (Miss Ada Ferrar): "He is still over seventy!"

Sophy Fulgarney (Miss Nancy Price): "Every man who looks younger than his years should be watched by the police."

Quex: "Good heavens, Sophy—Miss Fulgarney!"

Sophy: "Yes—as a dangerous person."

Quex: "Dangerous? No, come!"

Sophy: "Dangerous. The man who is younger than he ought to be is always no better than he should be."

Mrs. Eden: "[illegible] A man loves to think a girl is like an angel—beautiful pink and white right through, with no clockwork. The moment she complains of headache, or toothache, or a chilblain on the heel, the angel gazes is off, and she's got to try and hold her own as a simple mortal."]

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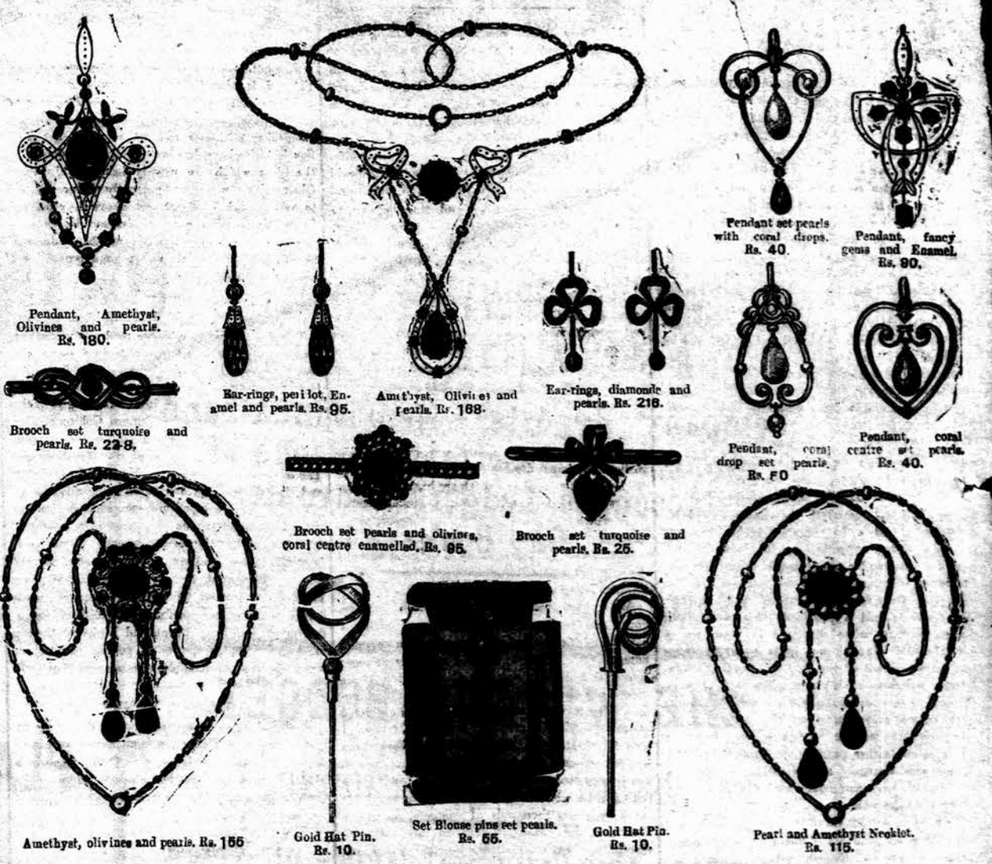

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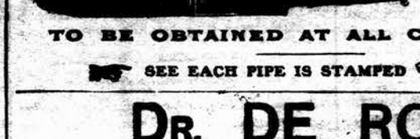

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